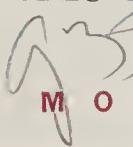


THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue . . .

- Steel Pole Barns
- Avoid the Spring Rush
- New Life for Old Crafts



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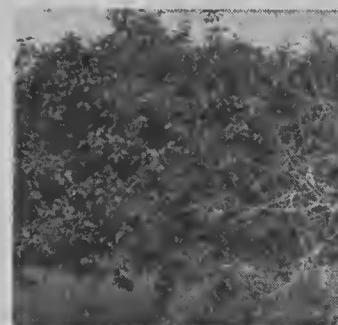
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Incorporating *The Nor-West Farmer* and *Farm and Home*
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



TREE FRUIT TROUBLE. All is not well among the fruit growers of British Columbia. The past achievements of this industry and its present difficulties are reported by Cliff Faulknor on page 13.

THE PROBLEM MEAL. Now that the children are back at school, the need for a variety of boxed lunches comes up again. You'll find some useful and appetizing suggestions for filling the lunch box in our food feature on page 56.

WHAT'S IN THE LEASE? Ted Townsend, an authority on leasing matters, begins the first of two articles on "The Rights of Leasing" on page 12.

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COVER: Some stock the grain, others combine it, but either way it's the end of another season and the shadows are lengthening across the fields.
—Don Smith photo.

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Editorials

Whither the Family Farm?

MUCH concern continues as to whether the family farm can survive the pressure of economic forces brought about by increasing mechanization and technological change.

Why do people think the family farm is declining in importance? Certainly some are concerned over the steady decline in farm numbers and the continuous rise in farm size. Between 1941 and 1956 the number of farms in Canada dropped from 733,000 to 575,000, while average farm size increased from 237 to 303 acres in the same period. Others argue that large numbers of our family farms cannot provide a satisfactory standard of living under the existing cost-price squeeze, which tends to expedite this trend. Still others are alarmed by the potential threat to the family farm arising out of the expansion of contract farming.

John M. Brewster, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, addressing the American Farm Economics Conference in Winnipeg last month, stated that the problem of the survival of the family farm as the dominant unit in agriculture hinges on three questions: (1) Is advance in farm technology likely to expand the size of efficient farms beyond the ability of the usual family to supply at least half the farm labor requirements? (2) Is such advance likely to expand farm investment beyond the ability of families

to acquire enough capital to give them major control over farm operations? (3) Is technological advance in food processing and distribution likely to wipe out the family farm by creating a market structure that takes over managerial control to a point where farmers are essentially supervising landlords or piece workers on a contract basis?

DRAWING from his own experience and investigations, Dr. Brewster concluded that the family farm is holding its own handsomely in relation to the first two questions. In support of this contention he made the following points. In spite of the marked decline in farm numbers and the increase in farm size in the United States, calculations show that larger-than-family farms accounted for less of the total output in 1954 than they did 10 years earlier. Research investigations at Michigan State University have satisfied economists that it is virtually impossible at present to design any form of dairy organization that would enable larger-than-family farms to drive out the most efficient family farms. The highest degree of mechanization and specialization is found on the wheat farms of the Prairies, and it is well recognized that no economies of scale are achieved through expanding such farms beyond the point where a family can do most of the work. Capital requirements of efficient

farms have not expanded sufficiently to prevent increases in the number of owner-operated farms in the U.S. during the 1945-54 period.

In commenting on the third question, Dr. Brewster conceded that while contractual arrangements for farm output contained the possibility of farmers bargaining away their managerial prerogatives, he believed the threat of such arrangements to the family farm has been unduly exaggerated. He argued that contractual arrangements need not reduce the farmer's managerial power. This had been the experience of the fruit, vegetable and sugar beet growers who had been operating under contracts for years. Moreover, he believed that since producing hogs and feeding cattle were much more complicated activities than hatching chicks or raising broilers, it would be much more difficult to take these enterprises out of the hands of well-run family farms than it had been in the case of poultry production.

It would seem that the greatest threat to the survival of the family farm is either the inability or unwillingness of farm people to keep in step with mechanical and technological innovations. Wise government policies on research, education, credit, marketing and other matters can do much to facilitate adjustments which farmers need to make. However, governments cannot make decisions for individual farm families. In the words of Meyer Brownstone, who was director of research for the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, ". . . the problem now is not one of family farms vs. non-family farms. It is one of adequate family farms vs. inadequate family farms; and the solution in general is to have fewer farms with each farm family enjoying better management possibilities and higher income potential." ✓

World Wheat Team

BIG things are happening in plant breeding. It may not be many years before we are growing cereals like nothing in existence now. This is no idle dream, but the kind of reality that was discussed in August at the First International Wheat Genetics Symposium. The University of Manitoba was playing host to top men in wheat breeding from 29 countries — from Europe and Asia, Africa, North and South America, and the Commonwealth. It was the first meeting of its kind ever to be held.

If one thing stood out above all else, it was that by spending a week together these scientists have now established a world-wide team to work for the good of everybody in the matter of food. It has given a lift to wheat genetics by establishing direct contact between the people concerned in this vital work, and has been especially encouraging to the younger ones, who were enabled to get to know the more highly experienced in their field.

What did they talk about? An outstanding topic was what is sometimes called "chromosome engineering." This includes a whole range of new techniques that are taking a lot of the hit and miss out of crossbreeding for the development of new varieties. It means that a plant could be put together which would have a high degree of disease and pest resistance, good yield and high quality, and any other desirable characteristics, just like the designing and building of a house. This is necessary because most of the plants we have today were evolved naturally, and it may be that nature did not always bring together the best features to meet all our needs.

Outside the conference room, no fewer than 43 countries had taken advantage of the opportunity to show their own wheat varieties. These had been planted out in 450 plots at the University, and allowing for the fact that most of these varieties were not adapted to Western Canada, it was still a graphic comparison of what each country is doing with wheat. In

addition, the University's own demonstration and test plots showed clearly that Canada is second to none in the science of wheat genetics.

Behind such conferences as this looms the shadow of a world food shortage, and with it not only the problem of producing better-yielding wheats, but of using the world's cultivable land more productively. By opening the doors to wheat geneticists whatever their race or beliefs, and sharing in this exchange of ideas and information, Canada has taken an enlightened step toward the relief of hunger in other countries, and has learned much for the benefit of her own people. ✓

Research, Extension and Surpluses

WE have heard a number of discussions lately on the subject of whether our agricultural research and extension programs should be carried on at the same or an expanded rate when farmers are producing more than domestic and foreign markets can absorb. Some of the participants suggest that curtailing research and extension activities, which in the main either reduces costs or expands output, would permit the absorption of surpluses in a relatively short time. We strongly believe this line of reasoning is short-sighted and completely without merit.

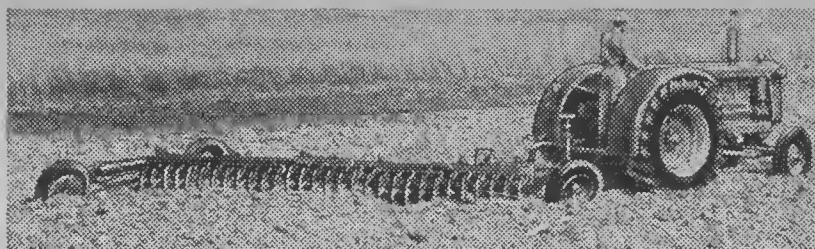
Research in agriculture, as in other fields, is uncertain with respect both to the timing and the importance of the new knowledge obtained. To restrict research is thus to gamble with a most uncertain future in an already highly risky business. For example, it might be possible to reduce excess stocks of grain within a short time if all research on rust-resistant varieties was discontinued. However, it is far less certain that our scientists could again achieve the desired level of control, or that they could stay ahead of the rapidly mutating fungi even with constant effort. The rust damage caused to Western grain crops by race 15B in recent

times is a case in point. Research is a continuous process. It cannot proceed in fits and starts with any hope of success. To follow such a policy could be disastrous to the farm economy and the country as a whole, and would lead to a serious shortage of research personnel at a time when they were most needed.

Canadian farmers are already hard pressed to compete with producers in other countries for a score of reasons, including substantial subsidies to foreign producers, dollar shortages in potential importing countries, the relatively high-cost economy in which they operate, and climatic considerations. Any policy that would restrict further development of the farming industry, or the application of new knowledge to farming, even if taken only as a temporary measure, would very soon place our farmers at an intolerable competitive disadvantage in both the domestic and foreign markets.

To attempt to curtail education and extension in agriculture is equally preposterous. It is well known that there is no uniform application of mechanization and technological innovations to farming. To deprive of the findings of science from those who are striving to adjust their operations to such change, would be grossly unfair and probably impractical. Every commercial farmer knows only too well that he must, for the most part, make his living within his own line fence. Since he is in direct competition with every other farmer, he must constantly be adopting new practices to stay in business. Thus, the extension program is also a continuous process. It can no more be turned on and off like a tap than can research.

For these and other reasons which we have not explored, the curtailment of research and extension is no way to meet the problems created by excess supplies of farm products. A much more fruitful and lasting approach, it seems to us, would be to examine our trading practices to assure maximum sales effort, and to expand research in the fields of farm economics and rural development — subjects which we have already dealt with on this page. ✓



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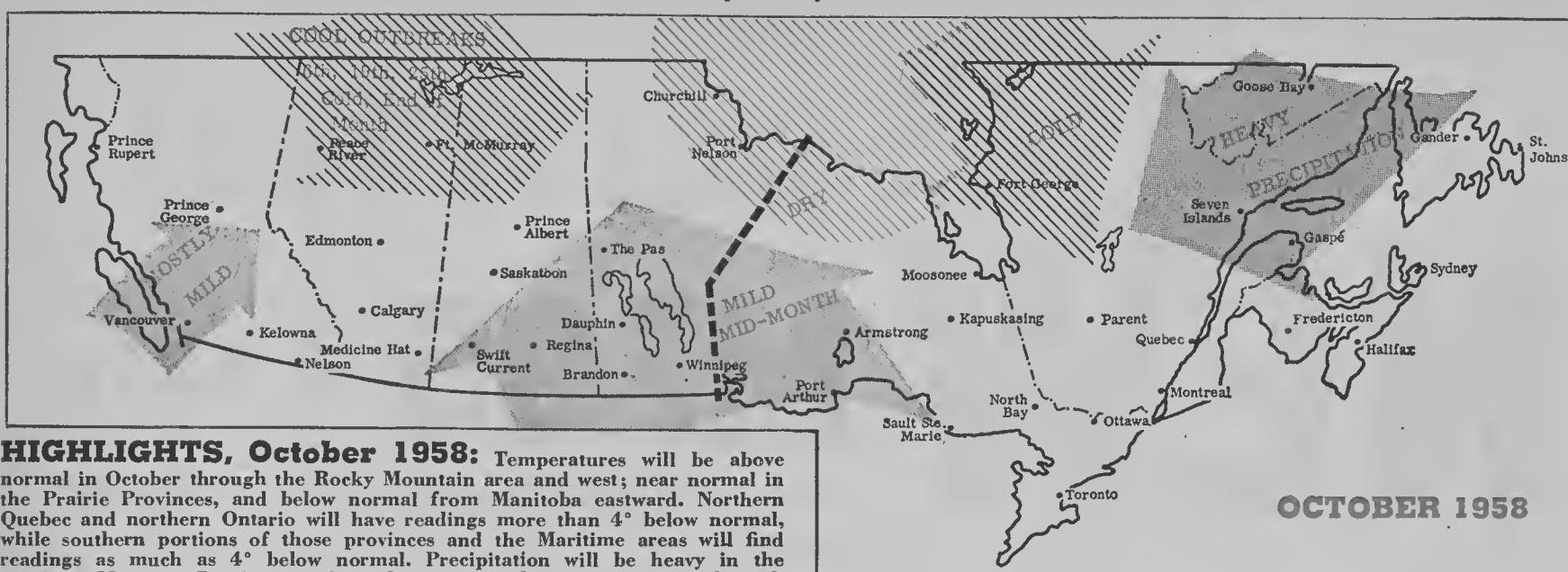
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HIGHLIGHTS, October 1958: Temperatures will be above normal in October through the Rocky Mountain area and west; near normal in the Prairie Provinces, and below normal from Manitoba eastward. Northern Quebec and northern Ontario will have readings more than 4° below normal, while southern portions of those provinces and the Maritime areas will find readings as much as 4° below normal. Precipitation will be heavy in the northern Maritime Provinces and northeastern Quebec, near normal through most of Ontario. Below normal moisture will prevail in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while near normal moisture can be expected in Alberta and west.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

Temperatures generally near normal, daytime highs frequently near 60°. Showers at end of week.

Cool outbreak early in week will drop temperatures below freezing, with possible snowflurries at start of week. More showers and snow last two days of week.

No important precipitation in this period. Temperatures generally warm at mid-week, rising to near 80° in southern areas. Generally above freezing minimum south.

Showery with possible snow at start of week. Cold early in week, with minimums in 20° range. Warming at end of week.

Warm at start of week, with temperatures in 50's. Showers early in week. Mostly fair, cool latter half of period.

Saskatchewan

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

Showers likely through latter part of period, changing to snow late in the week.

Snowflurries likely at start of week, followed by cool weather at mid-week with temperatures dipping well below freezing. Showers end of week with warming trend.

Mild temperatures first half of week, with temperatures near 80's in the daytime. This will be followed by showery, cooler weather in latter half of week.

Clearing and cooler early in week, becoming cold at mid-week with possible snowflurries or light snow. Temperatures generally cool all week.

Generally a cold week, with minimum temperatures at end of week dropping to near zero in many areas. Snow at mid-week.

Manitoba

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

Showers likely latter half of this period, with temperatures near normal. Some snow likely.

Possible light snow at beginning of week, followed by cool outbreak early in week with temperatures dipping below freezing. More light snow toward week end.

Unusually mild temperatures most of this period, with temperatures early in week climbing to near 80° in the south. Showers latter part of week.

Mostly cool this week, with minimum temperatures well below freezing. Showers likely following mid-week, probably light snow. Still cold at week end.

Cold at start; snow likely one or two days mid-week, with first really cold outbreak due at end of week dropping to near zero north, into teens south.

Ontario

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

A cool outbreak will push into region toward end of week, sending temperatures below freezing.

Showers or snowflurries at start of week, becoming fair at mid-week and with more showers or snowflurries toward week end. Temperatures into 20's overnight.

Mostly mild temperatures will occur this week, with daytime readings up in the 60's. Showers can be expected around middle of week.

Showers likely on two or three days in the early part of this week. It will be mostly fair but cold in latter half of the period.

Mild temperatures will feature first half of the period, with daytime highs in the 50's. Showers likely on a day or two at the end of the period.

Quebec

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

Generally cool, particularly last two or three days, with overnight lows below freezing most areas.

Showers or light snow at beginning of week, followed by some clearing, colder weather during latter two-thirds of period. Light snow is likely toward week end.

Mostly mild temperatures this week, with temperatures near 60° daytime. Showers are likely on a day or two immediately following mid-week period.

Showery with possible light snow early in week, followed by colder weather during latter half of week, with overnight lows below freezing nearly all areas.

Mild temperatures most of this period, with daytime highs in the 60's near the south; 50's in the north. Showers at end of month on one or two days.

Maritime Provinces

	T	P
First week 1-4:	CD	R
Second week 5-11:	CD	R
Third week 12-18:	CD	R
Fourth week 19-25:	CD	R
Fifth week 26-31:	CD	R

Generally cool weather is forecast for this period, with daytime highs near 50°.

Still cool, with rain showers likely on two or three days early in week, clearing toward week end. Warming trend will start at week end.

Generally mild temperatures in this period, with daytime highs pushing to near 60° most areas. Showers are likely early in week and again toward the week end.

Warming at start of week, turning chilly again during latter half. Showers frequent on three or four days at mid-week, some light snow and near freezing.

Mostly mild temperatures this period, with warmest weather at start of week. Showers will be likely last two or three days of period.

WHEAT SURPLUS CONFERENCE HELD

Farm organization, government and university representatives from Canada and the United States, as well as participants and observers from several international agencies and countries met recently at Brookings, S.D., to attend the first International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference.

The stated purpose of the Conference was to: (1) Provide an opportunity for farm leaders in the wheat surplus areas of the U.S. and Canada to acquire a better understanding of the wheat surplus problem and current disposal programs, and (2) determine how wheat surplus programs and long-range development programs of the underdeveloped nations can be co-ordinated for the mutual benefit of wheat farmers and citizens of the developing nations.

A report, presented by conference co-ordinator R. L. Kristjanson at the final session, summed up the suggestions made during the two-week meeting.

Delegates came up with at least six suggestions for improving the U.S. surplus disposal program under Public Law 480, which, in general, delegates endorsed.

The Law, otherwise known as the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, provides for the sale of U.S. farm surpluses to underdeveloped countries. Payment is made in their own currency instead of U.S. dollars. Proceeds of the sales are loaned back to the country by the U.S. for economic development.

The specific suggestions in the report to improve P.L. 480 were:

- P.L. 480 should be amended to authorize agreements for periods of as much as 5 years. The law now operates on a yearly basis.
- Normal markets of wheat exporting countries should be given the same protection afforded U.S. commercial sales.
- Local currencies received for surplus wheat should not be used by the U.S. to pay expenses in the importing countries that were formerly paid

in dollars. This weakens the foreign exchange position of countries receiving surpluses.

- "Barter deals," which involve the exchange of U.S. surpluses for strategic materials, should be kept at a minimum. In some barter deals, surplus grains have been substituted for regular commercial sales. This does not reduce surpluses.

- When feasible, countries should be given more freedom from U.S. supervision in selecting development projects. This would cut down the time between delivery of commodities and project completion.

- Outside attempts to impose a particular economic system, either private enterprise or state control, on underdeveloped countries should be avoided. For example, conditions of monopoly in some countries prevent private enterprise projects from benefiting the population as a whole.

Delegates also came up with several suggestions for expanding the use of surpluses, such as enlarged school lunch programs and improved diets and economic status for refugees and displaced persons. Other suggested possibilities included stockpiling surplus wheat in some countries to diminish market fluctuations; the use of surplus food for settling newly opened or reclaimed land; and the use of surplus feeds in areas which have annual seasonal feed shortages.

Delegates recognized that there are limits to expanding the use of surplus wheat for economic development. One is the scanty knowledge of what leads to economic development itself. Another limiting factor is the restricted variety of surplus foods. A third is that even with surplus wheat, underdeveloped countries still need dollar investment.

The report concluded by stating that although P.L. 480 operations are sometimes difficult, these difficulties "are far outweighed by the highly desirable consequences of using surpluses constructively in the underdeveloped nations and every effort should be made to improve and expand surplus disposition." V

(Please turn to page 68)

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UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

CASH ADVANCES on farm stored grain are available in Prairies and well worth considering. Advance is interest free and an excellent way to overcome effects of small early season delivery quotas.

AMERICAN MARKET FOR FEEDER CATTLE should remain lively, making Canadian feeding margins thin. Although farmers in U.S. have been exhibiting caution in livestock feeding program, record-sized, low-priced feed and fodder supplies will sooner or later force increase in production.

OATS PICTURE for Prairies is for small crop and thus smaller marketings; farm stocks plus production will just nicely meet year's feed and seed requirements. Wise course will be to hold most surplus on farm till spring. Oats supply in East, supplemented by heavy commercial stocks, will be adequate--shop for some requirements locally this fall.

PRAIRIE BARLEY SITUATION is similar to oats, but larger portion of crop is normally marketed, allowing for more flexibility. Start rounding up supplies early if committed to heavy livestock program this fall and winter. Feed barley exports are likely to drop off as prices strengthen.

CANADIAN CORN PRICES will feel effect of bumper U.S. harvest this fall. Hold off selling till spring and summer to take advantage of stronger prices which are likely to develop then.

POTATO ACREAGE about the same as last year--up a little in West. U.S. late crop expected to be larger than a year ago; this, coupled with plenty of Eastern supplies, indicates weak fall prices. Prices may be stronger in West.

WHEAT SUPPLIES still large after two poor years. High protein quality will be big selling feature in regular markets, but price and other concessions important factors in marginal markets. Will take a lot of hard selling and pushing to reach the 300 million mark in 1958-59.

DURUM PRODUCTION likely cut in half. U.S. crop also way down. Carryover is at record levels however, and supplies are ample to meet any demand which may develop. Price is still good, so deliver when possible.

FLAX PRICE settling down after a hectic summer. U.S. flax supplies for export will be only moderate and Canada's about the same as last year. U.S. support price and improving world economic activity will prevent major declines, but large supplies of alternative oils will prevent runaway prices.

RAPESEED should meet better reception on export market this season as crop in Sweden, the main European exporter, is off a third--only about sufficient for domestic use. Japanese crop also down.

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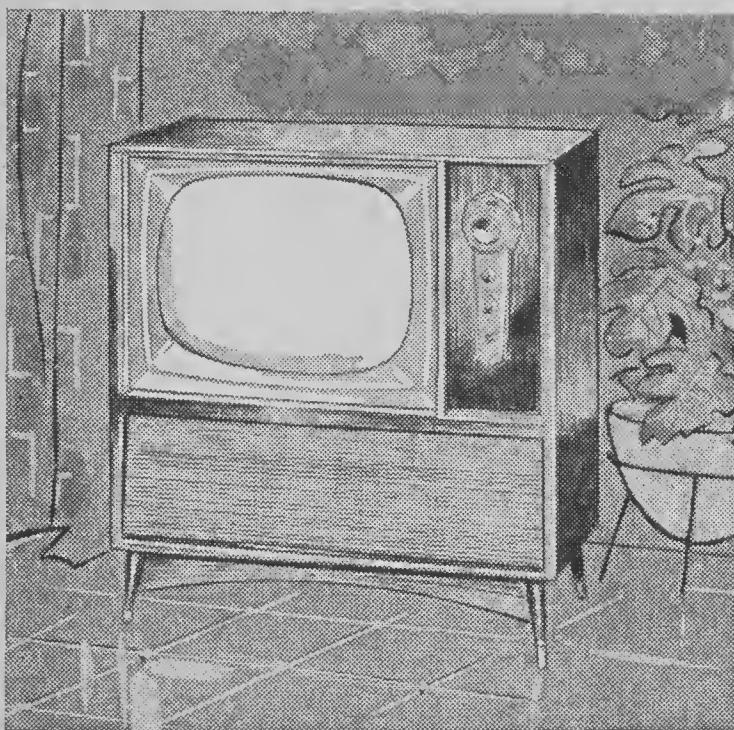
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Under the Peace Tower

by AL RICHARDSON

Likely Changes in Department of Agriculture

WHEN Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, presented the annual estimates to the House of Commons in committee of supply during the current session of Parliament, he made fleeting reference to forthcoming organizational changes in his department. He intimated he would be elaborating later, but for some reason or other he didn't get around to supplying the details.

However, it's no secret that the Federal Department of Agriculture is slated to undergo a complete reorganization. The four services now in existence, namely, Production, Marketing, Science and Experimental Farms, will likely be reorganized into two larger units. Apparently plans call for the amalgamation of Experimental Farms with Science Service into one large research body. Likewise, the Marketing and Production Services will perhaps unite and function as a single "Grades and Standards" or "Regulatory" division of the department.

In addition, a third or administrative service would likely be made up of the present Economics Division, the Information Service and Personnel administration. The Health of Animals Division, which is now part of the Production Service, could be set up as a separate unit to include animal pathology, meat inspection and contagious diseases sections. But then again it could be part and parcel of the "Regulatory" service of the department.

This, of course, is all speculation at the present time. So is the suggestion that each of the three new services would be headed by an assistant deputy minister with a director-general and top administrator under each. We should be hearing more about these plans for reorganization between now and next April.

MORE definite are the physical changes in store for the Department of Agriculture. The Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa's west end will become the permanent home of the department, with all personnel being moved from the down-town Confederation Building when suitable accommodation has been constructed on the farm site. The move will also include the Animal Diseases Research Institute now situated across the Ottawa River in Hull, Que.

Four thousand acres of the lands being purchased by the Federal District Commission to establish the greenbelt around the National Capital will be taken over by the Department of Agriculture for an extension to the Central Experimental Farm. The estimated cost is \$3,250,000. It's a rectangular tract of land and is to be used by the department as an animal research center. It is all farm land and the some 35 previous owners are practically all descendants of the original settlers who established the farms more than a century ago.

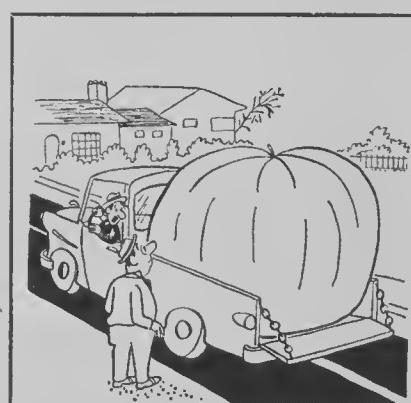
The activities of the department at Ottawa have been seriously hampered

because land facilities at the Central Farm have been inadequate to permit normal development of the research program. The additional lands will correct the situation and ensure that the Central Experimental Farm will remain in Ottawa for all time. The site of the new Animal Research Center was chosen because of its proximity to the city, and because the greenbelt will protect research activities from any extensive urban encroachment in the future.

The existing Central Experimental Farm area of 1,300 acres has long been one of the features of the national capital. It will continue as a key unit in the experimental farms system. The area, however, is inadequate to accommodate the total Ottawa effort and in future will be devoted entirely to studies in plant science. Animals and poultry will be moved to the new site. The present pasture and hay fields will be replaced by experimental plots of cereals, fruits, vegetables and forage crops.

The first step was to conduct technical surveys of the new land this summer to provide a basis for a plan of development for the 4,000-acre area. Drainage and reforestation of some parts are planned, and there will be a building program to accommodate animals and staff. It is hoped construction will get underway this winter. It is planned to develop the area at the rate of about 1,000 acres a year.

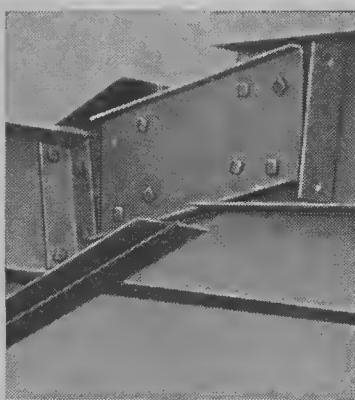
THERE is currently some speculation here regarding another extended term as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Dr. J. G. Taggart. The current 1-year extension announced last fall expires on September 28. Dr. Taggart appears to be in good health and enjoying his work, and the wise men on the hill are predicting he will be on the job for at least another year. Dr. Taggart lost his executive assistant recently with the retirement of A. L. Stevenson. Norris Hodgins, former director of the department's Information Service, is now special executive assistant to the Deputy Minister. J. S. McGiffin, former chief information officer, has been named acting director of the Information Service.



"Ever since my son got back from that Agricultural college it's been nothing but experiments."

by DON BARON

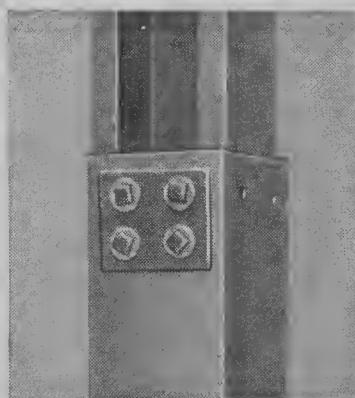
STEEL Pole Barns



The pole barn roof trusses are 8" I-section all-steel members.



Close-up of ribbed, galvanized steel used for walls and roof.



Adjustable telescoping columns are set to the required height.



Columns are set up and concrete is poured into and around them.

- ✓ Multi-purpose buildings
- ✓ Widths of 12' to 72'
- ✓ Lengths in multiples of 16'
- ✓ No cutting or alteration
- ✓ Built with basic tools

BEEMAN and flower merchant E. G. Dampier built a pole-type machine shed on his farm at Arva, Ont., this summer, and has been welcoming a procession of curious visitors to his place ever since. The idea of pole barns hasn't caused the excitement, of course. What did it was the material he used. His barn is built of steel.

This particular type of building has been designed and offered to Canadian farmers for the first time this year. It competes in price with wooden buildings, coming as low as \$1 per square foot, although costs run higher on small structures. It can be erected with equipment found around most farms. And people like Dampier, who have tried them out, report early satisfaction with their choice.

Dampier chose his barn because he wanted the permanence, the substantial looks, and the fireproof features offered by the steel building. Rather than try to build it himself, he paid his dealer to do this. It measures 24' by 48' (1,152 sq. ft.), has two big sliding doors (one 15' by 10' and the other 8' by 10') and the total cost was \$2,500. He likes it so well that he is replacing his rickety old barn with another pole barn of steel—this one to measure 36' by 64'. He plans to store hay, and feed 35 steers in it this winter.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., beef farmer and businessman, Bill Ilbury, is another who tried this new building technique. He chose a 48' by 36' structure (1,728 sq. ft. of floor area) to serve as a hay feeder and cattle shelter. He built it high (17' at the ridge) for extra hay capacity, and walled it at only one end at the start. The cost of the materials was \$2,000. He plans to build a feedrack along one side, and another rack within the building so the steers can take shelter there as well.

Turkey grower Harry Swayze at Hagersville has probably the biggest such farm building in this country so far. It is a huge windowless structure measuring a full 48' wide, and stretching for 320' in length. It covers an area of 15,360 sq. ft., and the price of \$20,000 includes the cost of erecting and insulating it.

The secret of the comparatively low cost of this kind of building can be found in the slip joints that go with the structural steel frame, and in the pole framing idea, which makes a foundation unnecessary and simplifies construction.

The manufacturer claims it can be erected easily by most farmers. The columns must first be spotted on the ground, and once the holes are dug, the columns are erected. The steel rafters are then assembled on the

ground and hoisted into place. Since the tops of the columns can't be sawed off like wooden posts to bring them plumb, the columns have been built with a telescoping joint in each, so they can be lengthened or shortened to the correct height. Once these adjustments are made, locking bolts are tightened and concrete is poured into and around each column to give it rigidity. Sliding girt and purling adjustments enable all frame connections to be made with bolts, through factory-drilled holes.

Once the structural steel is in place, the metal siding is fastened on with specially designed, weather-tight screws.

Points out Bill Ilbury: "If we ever had to move from this farm, we could take down the building and re-

(Please turn to page 66)



[Guide photos]

Bill Ilbury's steel hay shed and cattle shelter cost him \$2,000. He erected it himself, and used up some old steel sheeting on one end.



Dozens of visitors have been to see E. G. Dampier's machine shed. Big sliding doors are an extra feature.

The Rights of Leasing

This article has been prepared to answer the questions which most frequently arise about leasing rights and arrangements, and to assist both landlords and tenants in arriving at fair contracts.

Part I, which follows in this issue, defines property rights, deals with the reasons for leasing and the value of leases, discusses the role of farm managers in supervising tenants, and outlines the desirable characteristics of good landlords and tenants.

Part II, which will appear next month, will describe in detail the types of leasing arrangements and their suitability under various conditions.

PART I

NO one owns land. Ownership gives certain legal rights to the use of land. It includes the right to transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or a portion of the rights involved.

An owner who possesses all the property rights is said to be vested with the "fee absolute." It is often stated in legal terms that he is "the owner in fee simple." The "fee simple" ownership of land, based on the Torrens system of transfer under the Real Property Act, common to Western Canada, gives almost unrestricted use. The mineral and oil rights in many cases are included in the title unless there are specific exceptions noted. The owner in fee simple may lease the oil and mineral rights to a company or individual, and grant permission or even obligate the lessee to drill on the land or open up a mine within a specified length of time.

One party may own the surface rights to a legally designated parcel of land, while another may own all or some portion of the oil and mineral rights to the same land. The owner or owners of the surface rights may give an easement grant to a pipeline company, giving them the right to place a pipeline under and across the property. To another a similar easement may be granted on which a power line may be erected over the same property. But in each case the owner may retain most of the rights to the use of the land in the right-of-way easement for farming purposes. Easements are a separate real property entity and can be bought and sold, leased, exchanged and hypothecated.

When property rights are acquired by leasing, their use to the lessee is for a limited time, say 1 year, 3 years, 5, 10 or 99 years. The lessee covenants to make periodic payments of cash, or its equivalent in products, which is called rent. At the expiration or termination of the lease, all property rights revert to the lessor, who is generally the fee owner. Thereafter, the lessor has full use of all property rights vested in his title, including the right to sell, release or do, more or less, as he pleases with the property.

The fee owner may lease or sell the mineral and oil rights to one or more parties. He may grant easements for different purposes to others. In the case of farm land he may lease the buildings and the farmyard to one party, while all or any portion of the

remaining land may be leased to others for agricultural or other uses. The owner may retain the right to sell and transfer the property subject to the existing lease and caveats, or the right to terminate the lease in any year by giving proper notice.

In the case of a farm lease, the owner may retain the right to decide on what crops and varieties will be grown on the land and the acreage of each, and the amounts and kinds of fertilizer and weed chemicals that will be used. In fact, more and more farm leases in some areas contain provisions which require the services of professional farm managers who work with the tenants, and more or less supervise their farming operations.

What the fee owner may actually do with his property becomes more and more restricted as a community develops, and as organized society becomes more complicated. Taxation in some cases may approach confiscation of a part or all of the rights of ownership. Municipal bylaws may restrict the use of land for specific purposes, or prohibit the use of it for other purposes. This is particularly true where zoning bylaws are in force, usually near the larger towns and cities. By-laws covering the control of weeds, soil erosion and drainage are common in Canada. In some countries a measure of control is exercised over how the land shall be farmed.

PROPERTY which has no known use has no value, or at best only nominal value. Land is valuable because it can command rent for its use or uses. It does not command rent because it is valuable. Rent is the

return that the tenant pays to the landowner for the rights to certain uses of the land while he is in possession. A written lease sets out the rental terms, including the rights which the owner relinquishes to the tenant for a specific period of time, as well as the rights he retains.

A lease properly drawn and signed is a protection to both the landowner, also known as the landlord, and the tenant. Putting agreements in writing is sound business practice, and should

About the Author

Ted Townsend has been both tenant and landlord, as well as spending many years as a professional farm manager. Since 1950, he has held the position of district superintendent of the CPR's Canada Colonization Association at Winnipeg. He has come to be looked upon as Canada's top authority on leasing arrangements and his services, therefore, are in constant demand for advice in this field.

not be considered a lack of trust or confidence by either party. Memory may be short, and is often unreliable. In no case is a verbal agreement preferable to a signed lease in court, or when either of the contracting parties die. A written lease may avoid litigation. When applying for a delivery permit to the Canadian Wheat Board, or when one desires to qualify for payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, a written lease is desirable and sometimes mandatory. The

by TED L. TOWNSEND

Income Tax Department and Succession Duty people, on occasions, require the submission of a written lease to provide evidence of eligibility for exemptions, or the right of possession under the Act. A father may lease a portion or all of his property to his son or sons. On the father's death, a written lease may be needed as evidence of the situation that previously existed.

IN Europe tenancy is an old and respected method of land tenure. In Canada it is not looked upon with the same favor. This is partly due to the fact that owner operation is considered more desirable, both for the nation and by the majority of farmers. Our leasing terms are immature and do not fully reflect the differences in land productivity, location or improvements. Landlords are often unwilling owners; and leases tend to be temporary in nature, offering little in the way of security of tenure for the operator. Seldom is there provision in the lease for compensation for unexhausted or removable improvements made by the tenant during his occupancy, or, on the other hand, similar compensation to the owner for damages, or the loss of buildings and improvements, other than ordinary wear and tear during the term of the lease.

About 20 per cent of the farms in Canada are tenant operated in whole or in part. Of these, three-quarters are in the Prairie Provinces and are largely grain farms under a one-third share crop lease.

As the older farmers retire, or pass on, a new generation takes over by way of inheritance, purchasing and leasing, or what is commonly called renting. It is not only inevitable but a necessary and desirable part of our land tenure system that a proportion of Canadian farms be tenant operated. The relative number will doubtless increase over the years unless the Federal Government facilitates farm ownership by some liberal system of rural credit similar possibly to that which is provided under the Veterans' Land Act.

(Please turn to page 65)



The combination of shelterbelts, strip cropping and an attractive farmstead are indicative of good landlord-tenant relationship. Keeping leases up with new farming methods is essential to fair contracts. Is your lease in step with the times?



Air view of the Sunnerland fruit benches, just north of Penticton, showing the important white silts, which are several hundred feet deep in places. [RCAF photo]

B.C.'s Tree Fruit Trouble

A look at the problems and discontents of a major tree fruit region, presently awaiting a royal commission's report

by CLIFF FAULKNER

CUT a section of the earth's crust across the southern interior of British Columbia and it would look like a gigantic saw, the teeth of a series of frost-sharpened north-south mountains stretching from the Coast Range to the Rockies, and the gullets a half-dozen deeply entrenched valleys tributary to the Columbia River system. Such is the Okanagan Valley, a land of sun-splashed fruit benches and deep blue waters, secure behind its west wall from thunderheads which drench the lowlands of the Pacific Coast.

The Okanagan trench extends north for about 150 miles from semi-arid Osoyoos (rainfall about 10 inches) on the U.S. border to the forested, sub-humid shores of Shuswap Lake. Most of the tree fruit production occurs in the southern two-thirds of the valley which is drained by the Okanagan River and Lake. This waterway, and the streams which join it from the 5,000-foot mountains on either side, provides irrigation water for over 50,000 acres.

Width of the valley bottom at the south end is 3 to 6 miles, and in the north, 12 to 15 miles. Except for alluvial gravel deposits and rock outcroppings, the soil mantle of the bottom and flanking benches or terraces consists of a great depth of fine lacustrine silt (called the "white silts") which forms the main source of arable land in the area.

In 1859, when an Oblate father, the Rev. Charles Pandosy, established the

first white settlement in the Okanagan, he brought fruit trees and grape-vines from France. But the Marquis of Aberdeen put in the first commercial plantings about 1900 to lay the foundations of a \$20-million fruit industry that has made the valley famous. Today, the Okanagan accounts for 93 per cent of the total B.C. apple production, 94 per cent of the pear production, and about 100 per cent of the total peach and apricot production. Money-wise, fruit sales amount to about one-fifth of the value of the province's total annual returns from agriculture.

Although B.C. has fewer trees than Ontario and Quebec, it is by far the

nation's largest apple producer, and also accounts for almost all of Canada's commercial apricot production. Since the immediate postwar period, however, the province has fallen behind Ontario in the production of pears and peaches. Last year, while the East showed an overall production slump, the Okanagan had its largest apple, pear, and peach crops in many years, and it has a long way yet to go before realizing its full potential.

New techniques and varieties are continually upping yields in the valley's 35,243 acres of fruit trees, and another 8,000 acres within these established irrigation districts still remain

to be planted—not to mention potential orchard land awaiting new water development projects. In 1920, 1,103,550 trees produced 1,200,867 boxes of apples, while by 1949, 1,067,850 trees (36,000 fewer) produced over nine million boxes of apples.

Apple production is the backbone of the Okanagan fruit industry, accounting for about 65 per cent (\$14 million on the average) of the total income received by valley farmers. Therefore, the story of the industry is essentially a story of the Okanagan (O.K.) apple. The number of producing apple trees (1,078,291 in 1955) is almost as much as the total of all other tree fruits combined, and, of course, the former's production per tree is much greater.

IN 1920, the three leading varieties were Jonathan, McIntosh and Wagener, in that order. Today they are Red Delicious, McIntosh and Winesap—these three are making up over 75 per cent of present plantings. Although the Okanagan is said to produce the finest McIntosh apples in Canada, growers are advised to restrict "Mac" acreages because of increased production of this variety in other parts of the continent.

Apart from marketing prospects, the question of apple, and other tree fruit varieties is a vital one in the Okanagan because of the variation of climates found within its narrow confines. In general, soft fruits such as peaches and apricots are best grown from Peachland to the American border, (Please turn to page 38)



Arthur R. Garrish, a 41-year-old fruit grower farming at Oliver, has headed the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association for the past seven years. [Guide photo]



IN the middle of 40 acres of wheat, shortly before the combines came to cut it, a harvest mouse was making her nest. This was a derrick airdrome, returned to agriculture, and four big combine harvesters were at work. The mouse could hear machinery, but it meant no more to her than cars on the road or planes in the sky. She weighed one-sixth of one ounce.

She was the same color as the ripe wheat, and white underneath, one of the smallest and prettiest animals in the world. She had large dark eyes, and an inch-and-a-half of prehensile tail. When the sun shone through her ear or her hand, the flesh lit up like a seed pearl.

All her life—12 months or so—would be passed here in the fields, for she and her people never enter houses. In the past, before the days of tractors and of hedges trimmed to the ground, these tiny animals were far more numerous than they are

today. When the corn was everywhere reaped instead of combined, they used often to be carried to the stack or the barn in the sheaves. Sometimes even now, but not here.

The little corn-colored mouse was a shy, gentle creature and, unlike other mice, she smelt as clean as the country in which she lived.

She inhabited a forest. Corn stalks reached the sky everywhere. Among them, the tiniest wild flowers—the bright blue speedwell, the scarlet pimpernel—for her were giants. Each yellow and each white-and-crimson floret of each daisy-head was a flower of itself that bore a seed that could be eaten. When the corn was ripe, she naturally ate that too, but also she ate the insects that damage crops, and her tummy at this moment contained the remains of beetles, weevils and wireworm.

FOR a day or so now, the idea had been pushing her, more and more, that it was time to make a nest. So, first, to choose the place.

The wheatfield seemed to her perfect. No man had set foot in it for months, and the right food lay all around. As far as she was concerned, everything that happened more than a few yards away did not count. It was outside her Lilliputia. But inside this micro world the click of insects and the squeak of grassblades, as they rubbed together, were loud sounds. Four grains of wheat were a meal. Even thunderflies were big enough to eat.

She climbed one or two stems to inspect likely spots, because the site of her nest must be chosen with the utmost care. As she reached from stalk to stalk, her yellowish-red body had a slightly webbed look, like a bat's, and it was a stretching sticking sort of climb. In fact, she might have been a burr climbing, for she was 4-handed rather than 4-footed, and used her tail too, all the time. Like a piece of goose-grass, where she touched she stuck.

The cornstalks in the palms of her hands felt steady as trees, and at the top she occupied only



As the harvesters got nearer, the ground shook. The mouse suddenly began to feel nervous . . .

The last of three wildlife stories to be featured in *The Country Guide* during the year, by this distinguished British writer.

A Harvest Mouse

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

by NORAH BURKE

Beneath her, a bumblebee worked the purple cushion of a thistle head . . .

half an ear of wheat, and made no more difference to it than if a tortoise-shell butterfly had rested there a moment.

To other eyes, all the places she inspected looked exactly the same—all had several firm stalks close together, and lots of undamaged blades at the right height with which to begin the nest—but she rejected them and searched further.

Ah now—this one! It had everything necessary but she went on up to the top to make sure.

A sea of whispering brown wheat, ready to cut, spread away in all directions, and the sky was full of lark-song. She saw pipits too, and a hare, going about unworried.

There was nothing dangerous in sight. Usually one or two kestrels beat these acres, but that was so everywhere, and for the moment she could not see one. All was undisturbed. The warm air carried the perfume of meadowsweet. Beneath her, a white nettleflower was holding a single perfect drop of water in its silver hair; and there was a bumblebee working the purple cushion of a thistle head.

Far off, she could see a glint of traveling red as the combines cut their huge swaths, and she could hear the whine and rattle and shake as they got out the corn. Sometimes there was a whiff of hot oil on the wind too, but they were miles away.

She ran down the stalk again, to begin.

The place she chose was about 12 inches off the ground. It was not high enough to be noticeable to kestrel and owl; or low enough to catch the eye of stoat or weasel, who could easily pass underneath without seeing it. Yes, this was just right.

First she took one of the wheat-blades, carried it round a neighbor stalk, and on to the nest, and in and out like a ribbon till it was used up. Then she took another one.

But breeze idled across the corn before she was ready, and pulled her work undone. She had to start again.

Once more she got the blade round; then quickly, before the same thing could happen, she threaded another through and plaited it in.

SHE heard wind coming again, and hurried. As it reached her, she held on tight with all her hands and tail, so though it tugged her to pull her in two and her work as well, she won. She was wrenched, but the wave of rustling passed by without harm, the five or six cornstalks which she had tied together by their own living blades, held. It was a start.

She used up all the pieces within reach. After that, the rest had to be felled and carried to the place. One grass blade cut her lip and she tasted blood, but was too excited to notice.

She worked hard, with quick dainty movements, and soon the 3-inch ball of nest began to be seen. She wove from the outside inwards, thickening it, and as she went, she chose finer and finer pieces until at last it came to the inner lining.

Now, more careful work must be done. The nest looked like a ball of knitting wool, roughly wound.

It did not look arranged, nevertheless rain would run off it, wet would not penetrate. There was no opening, for when the time came she would just push a way in and out anywhere, usually at the top, and pull the

(Please turn to page 42)



CLARENCE
TILLENIUS

Prairie
researchers
are finding
ways to



Tillage on stubble land in the fall, and again in spring, has increased yields by 10 per cent.

Avoid That Spring Rush

Fall tillage, weed control, and sometimes fertilization, help conserve soil moisture and reduce spring work load

REMEMBER that late spring when you thought that piece of bottom land in the east quarter would never get dry enough for you to get your machinery on it? Then, when you finally got started, you had to plow all day and half of each night to get things ready for seeding? And, by the time the crop was showing above the ground, your soil was so powder dry you were praying for rain, and wondering where all the snow-melt had gone?

Spring will always be a busy time on the farm, and you probably won't be able to call up a shower whenever you want it either. But maybe you can time things a bit differently, or change some of your practices so as to get better results. That's what it looks like from some of the responses prairie experimental farms are getting to their fall tillage, fertilization, and weed control tests, although they haven't been working on these problems long enough to make any definite recommendations yet.

About a year ago last fall, Don Dow, agricultural engineer at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, started a series of tillage tests on plots of stubble land using different implements on each. The plow, chisel, one-way disk, field cultivator, and Noble blade were used, and all plots were disked again in the spring before seeding. The same five treatments (also followed by disking) were carried out on other plots that same spring. On the basis of the one year's results, fall-plowed fields gave a 10 per cent greater yield than those tilled in the spring—this season they appear to be doing better. For one thing, crop residues plowed under in the fall break

down into soil organic matter, ready to soak up and conserve moisture as soon as the snow melts.

Surface trash conditions often create a problem in the first cultivation of heavy stubble, which makes use of the field cultivator impracticable. But the plow, chisel, one-way, and blade worked well, and the increased yield showed up under each treatment. The fall-plowed land wasn't packed, but left in a lumpy condition over winter as a soil drifting control measure.

"After-harvest subsurface tillage has been studied at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm for many years," reports agronomist Glen Russell, "and it has proved a worthwhile practice in southern Alberta for both moisture conservation and weed control."

Subsurface tillage after harvest leaves the stubble erect—a strong ally in the fight against wind and water erosion—yet loosens the soil so as to allow a greater moisture intake and less fall rain run-off. The erect stubble helps trap winter snow, and allows the meltwater to seep into the land in the spring. Seedbed preparation is also easier because of the loose soil, and absence of large, dried-out weeds. The 12-year average yield of wheat grown on untreated stubble is 14.3 bushels per acre, as compared to 15.7 bushels for crops grown on stubble which was bladed the previous autumn.

FALL plowing of irrigated land is generally recommended in southern Alberta. Moldboard plows are best suited for this because they leave a rough, cloddy surface which resists wind erosion. If this is done when the soil is neither too dry nor

too wet, the clods can be readily broken up in the spring with a harrow during seedbed preparation.

Fall irrigation is something else the irrigation farmer should consider. There are few places where conditions for next year's crop wouldn't be greatly improved by this practice, and it also helps to extend the irrigation season and reduce peak demands for water which normally occur during June and July. Fall applied water is stored in the soil ready to go to work right away next spring.

Another good practice is to apply barnyard manure to your land in late summer or fall before you plow. Pea fields are most suited for this because they're plowed early, which allows for a more complete breakdown of the manure, but manure is also good on stubble land, legume crops, or summerfallow fields that are to be fall plowed.

TESTS at Lacombe Experimental Farm show that hay and pasture land fertilized in the fall will produce crops which are as good, or better than those grown on spring-treated land.

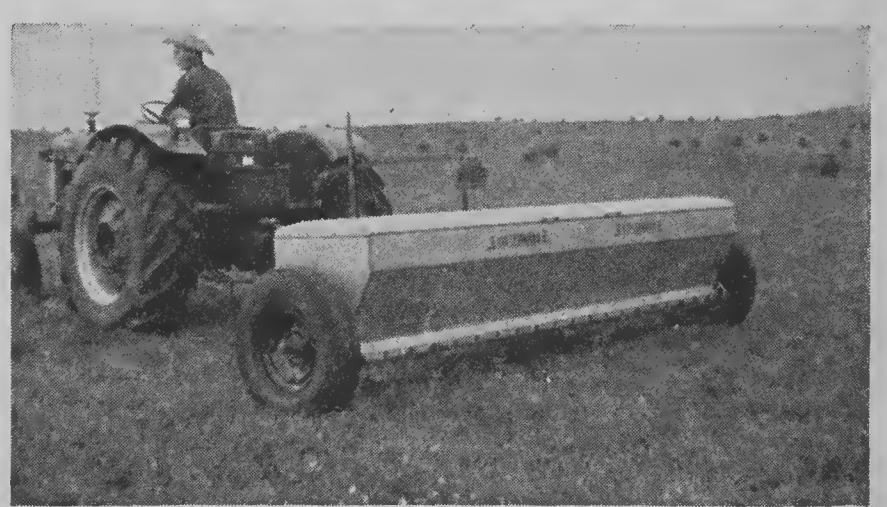
"This is especially true in a dry spring," senior agronomist Henry Friesen states. "Spring applications need early rains to make the fertilizer effective, but when applied in the fall, it's ready to take advantage of the moisture already in the soil."

There are other benefits from fall applications too: (1) a farmer can get on his land then, even low, marshy areas which usually flood each spring; (2) fall fertilizing can be done after freeze-up, providing the fields aren't too heavily covered with snow, and (3) most farmers have more time and money in the fall. Spring is generally a rush period with too many things to do and buy. Any job that can be transferred to the after-harvest period helps relieve this pressure—it's doubly helpful if it means bigger yields.

A comparison of fall versus spring applications of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers on forage crops has been going on at Lacombe for the past 2 years. On straight brome-grass grown on a loam soil, 1956 fall applications (Please turn to page 35)



A rough and cloddy surface resists wind erosion. The clods can be readily broken up in the spring when the seedbed is being prepared.



Tests have shown that hay and pasture land, when fertilized in the fall, will produce crops as good or better than those grown on spring-treated land.

Wheat over the Hill

by

JOHN PATRICK GILLESE



SOMETIMES, for reasons best known to herself, a woman will go up to the attic, open an old trunk, and see a hat set with flowers. Then, suddenly, life in the Alberta bush-country seems almost intolerable.

That's what my mother did one afternoon, back on our homestead in Wild Brier Valley. In the August heat, the oxen lay in the pole barn, panting. Ed and Bub were up by Cramer's line fence, trying to snare a feather-tailed ground squirrel. Dad and I were indoors, sharpening our axes. When the heat abated, we'd go back to clearing "another ten."

*I turned to my father,
lying still under the
pounding hail . . .*

Father spit on the ax, rubbed it with the hand-stone, then moved to the one small window again, to stare at the west where faint, copper-colored clouds etched themselves every afternoon. Then he went into the living room, to yell up into the attic. "Nellie! Have you died up there?"

He paced back to the west window; and a minute later, my mother came into the kitchen, carrying an old-fashioned blue straw, heaped with colored flowers. She looked as if she had been crying.

"Do you remember that, Sam?"

My father gave a nervous laugh. "I was just thinking what hail would do to us now. If it hits here, woman, you can throw that on top of my grave. There'll be no money for flowers."

My mother held the hat toward me. "That was my going-away hat, Stanley. I wore it after your father and I were married—"

"That was sure a funny style, Mom!" I said.

"—and I've never been anywhere since," my mother said.

My father turned from the window. "If this heat doesn't let up, you can wear it again," Father said. "Back to Kansas."

"If I could get out of here just for one summer day," my mother went on, "and not have to worry about the hens freezing their combs, and heating the drinking water for the beasts—"

"This is the month of August!" my father yelled. "I wish people would worry about winter when it's winter and summer when it's summer." He lifted a

whole dipperful of water from the pail by the back door and emptied it without taking it from his lips. "Let's not clear any more land!" my father said. "Let's not fret ourselves about my 30 acres of good Garnet wheat! Let's go galivanting all over Alberta!"

MY father lifted his eyes to the ceiling. When he built the house—proudly, with only an ax and his own two hands—the cross-pieces had been white poplar poles, split and trimmed with an ax. Now they were cracked from the winter frost, burned brown by the summer heat.

He dropped his eyes wearily.

"All right! Let's drive up to Kaypowski's."

"She's no woman to visit with," my mother said stubbornly. "She never talks."

"Well, how about Corber's?"

My mother's lips thinned. "How can we go to Corber's?"

My father opened his mouth, then he nodded and moved beside her.

"It's been a strain, Nellie—I know that. But don't give up now, now when we're over the hill. If I get that crop cut, we're made, Nellie. I'll take you to Edmonton. I'll build you those kitchen cupboards we've always talked about. Nellie, I'll—I'll buy you a hat that'll make that thing look like a ball of binder twine."

I went outside. The heat hit me like a burning sheet. There were cracks in the baked earth a foot deep. It was perfect (Please turn to page 44)



Illustrated by NEIL HOOGSTRATE

Friends on the Range



• Youngster Mac Blades, Rocking P Ranch, Nanton, Alta., giving the ranch cat and her kittens a drink of fresh milk.

Children are busy folk. They have to attend to a lot of things that adults don't have time for — like talking to animals. Also, through some unwritten agreement, most animals are willing to go along with the youngsters' schemes

Photos by BERT T. SMITH

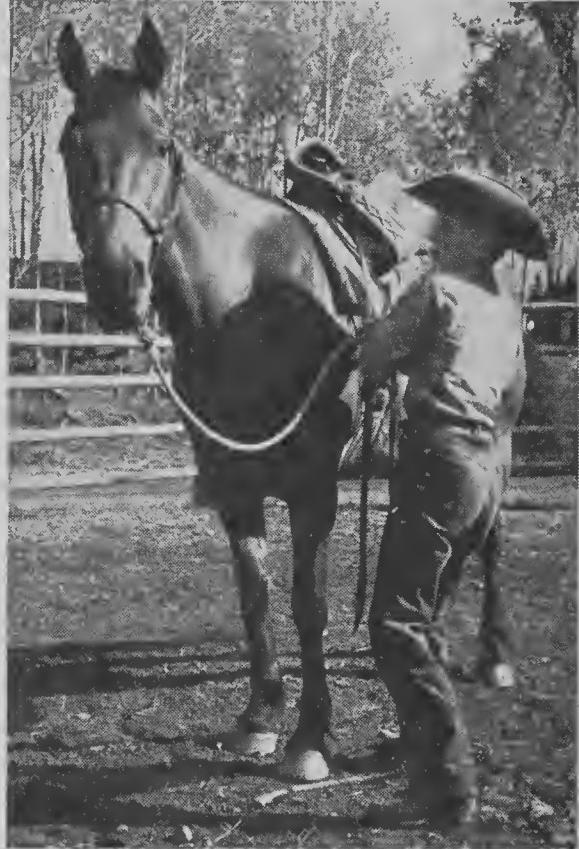


• Joey Bews and his cocker spaniel of the Y-Cross Ranch, Longview, Alta.



• (Right). Tommy Bews preparing to ride at the Y-Cross Ranch.

• (Left). His younger sister, Celia-Mary, makes friends with a ewe.



• Lauri-Lynn thinks she sees a fish, as brother Mac attempts the catch at the Blades Rocking P Ranch.



• The Blades and Chattaway children enjoy playing marbles too!



• Carol Chattaway and Lauri-Lynn Blades have fun with a calf at the Rocking P Ranch.



CANADA P★ PACKERS

Annual Report

The 31st year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 26th, 1958.
(Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1958'.)

New highs were established in respect of:

Dollar Sales

Tonnage—i.e. pounds of product sold

Net Profit.

The following is a condensed record of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$486,122,000
Previous high—Fiscal 1957	\$467,188,000
2. Tonnage—weight of products sold	2,466,000,000 lb.
Previous high—Fiscal 1957	2,435,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,972,803
Previous high—Fiscal 1956	\$ 4,745,533

The Net Profit was equivalent to 1.03% of Dollar Sales.

*The tonnage figure corresponds to tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse Business.



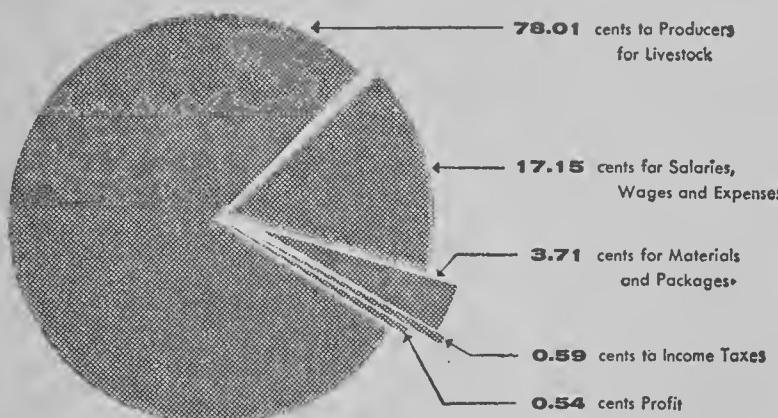
Products which derive from Canadian livestock constitute 55% of the total sales of the company.

It is clear that the Canadian livestock producer has a vital interest in the operations of Canada Packers.

Because of this special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock (meat and by-products).

On these, the profit this year was 17 2/3¢ per 100 lb., equivalent to just over 1/6¢ per lb., or 0.54% of sales, compared to 1.03% of sales on the total operation.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



For the past ten years Canada Packers' profit on product derived from livestock has averaged 0.64 cents per dollar of sales, equivalent to about 1/5¢ per lb.

This is an important figure.

It is the measure of the Company's total profit on products derived from livestock—the fee which Canada Packers has received for its services in processing the livestock and finding markets for the meats and by-products.

This profit is important to the packer, and because the capital employed in the packing industry is turned over several times per year, a very small percentage of profit on sales represents a reasonable return on capital employed.

However, if no profit whatever were made, the benefit to the livestock producer or to the consumer would be almost negligible.

For example, choice steers are selling to-day for approximately 24¢ per lb. live weight. If the packer made no profit and the benefit went en-

tirely to the livestock producer, he (the producer) would receive only an additional 1/7¢ per pound.†



Reports to Shareholders in the past have been mainly concerned with a review of the Canadian livestock situation. This is natural and proper. Meat is our principal business and along with the livestock producer, we are vitally concerned with the Canadian livestock situation.

However, Canada Packers has become a widely diversified company, and a substantial share of our sales and profit arises from products other than meat and livestock by-products.

It was felt that shareholders and livestock producers would be interested in a partial list of these products:

1. Highly processed products derived from livestock by-products
Leather, Gelatin, Pharmaceuticals
2. Other products from Canadian farms
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Ice Cream, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles
3. Edible Oil Products
Shortenings, Margarines, Salad Oil
4. Detergents
Soaps, Synthetic Detergents, Glycerine
5. Miscellaneous
Peanut Butter, Salted Nuts, Livestock Feeds, Chemical Fertilizers, Jute Bags, Feathers and Down, Foam Rubber

These products contribute substantially to the Company's income and lend stability to our business.



In all of our activities it is our conviction that the first requirement for success is to produce the best quality of products and to strive constantly to improve them.

We use every means known to us to achieve these goals. Control of quality and service is Management's most important function. Important advances have been made in this field during the year.



The previous four annual reports have mentioned the decline of exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States. This year, the situation has changed drastically. The table below gives shipments of cattle plus beef to the United States (cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) and Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle:

	Shipments to U.S. (pounds)	Inspected Slaughterings (pounds)
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)*	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)*	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500

*From February, 1952 to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

Exports to the United States of beef and beef cattle in 1957 are an important amount for the first time in six years, and are the highest since 1950.

Some liquidation of cattle herds in drought areas of the U.S. in the past several years created a strong demand for cattle at good prices in 1957.

(Concluded on following page)

†Meat and by-products from beef cattle weigh approximately three-quarters of the live weight. The packer's profit of 1/5¢ per pound of sales weight represents 1/7¢ per pound of live weight.

This allowed Canadian cattle to move to market at firm prices, even with an increase in marketings of more than 20%.

This situation has continued throughout the first half of 1958, and Canadian cattle prices have been very strong.



Beginning with September, 1956, hog marketings fell below the level of the previous year and remained below that level for a full year. During that period hog prices rose sharply above the level of the previous year.

These prices encouraged Canadian hog producers, and marketings for the first six months of 1958 have shown a considerable increase over the same period for the previous year.

This is shown by the following table:

CANADIAN HOG GRADING

Month	% increase over 1957
January (1958)	8.7%
February	0.7 (Decrease)
March	11.1
April	10.0
May	9.1
June	14.7

These increases are likely to continue or accelerate during the Fall and Winter months.

This prospect of heavy hog marketings this Fall will undoubtedly result in lower hog prices and increased consumption of pork.



Last year's report mentioned a striking change in the meat business—the rapidly growing importance of poultry products.

The trend toward large-scale growing and processing of poultry is continuing.

This is a major development in the meat industry. It is due mainly to important reductions in the cost of production and processing of poultry, and has resulted in a steady supply of uniform quality throughout the year.

Canada Packers is actively engaged in all phases of poultry production, processing and marketing. We are rapidly expanding our facilities in this important area.



Directors report with pleasure that employee relations throughout the year have been harmonious and cooperative. On behalf of the Shareholders they extend cordial thanks to all employees.

Toronto, July 9th, 1958.

W. F. McLEAN,
President.

Copies of this report may be secured on request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

Cost-Cutting Ideas On a Dairy Farm

"DAIRY farming is never dull," according to Henry Whitney, a do-it-yourself farmer at Pickering, Ont. He gives his imagination free rein to think up labor-saving ideas. There is hardly a chore on his farm that isn't mechanized now. With help from his dad, he can handle the 140 acres, and the 38-cow Holstein herd, and never be overworked. The herd averaged nearly 11,000 lb. of milk per cow last year—proof that none of the cows' needs are being overlooked.

Loose housing is old stuff on the farm, but now he has turned to zero grazing. Key to this program is his power box. He built it himself, from an old manure spreader, using some old car parts, scrap angle iron, and a cut-down conveyor from a hayloader. He bought the spreader for \$75, turned it around so the beaters would be at the front to sort out the grass coming up to the unloading belt, and he figures his total cost was only about \$150, without allowing for his own work.

Now, twice a day, he heads for the field with the tractor and box, hitches



Guide photos
Henry Whitney loads up the power box with a rotary-type forage harvester.

onto the rotary-type forage harvester, and loads up a batch of fresh feed. After more than a year's experience with zero grazing, he is certain the untrampled pastures are yielding more feed per acre.

The barnyard where the cows run loose, winter and summer alike, is asphalt-coated, and to provide fresh drinking water outside, he devised his own method of preventing a water bowl from freezing. He got an electric resistance cable, laid it in an insulated can around an ordinary pressure system water bowl, and carried the cable up the insulated pipe as well. At times, he says, the cable keeps the water almost too warm.

He feeds corn silage (from a tower silo) and grass silage (from a pit silo) in the winter, and again, he uses machines to take the labor out of the job. He locates a 12' elevator, powered by an electric motor, right in the silo, so he won't have to carry the silage by hand from the back of the silo. The elevator dumps it down the chute to another elevator below, which carries it right to the power box. Of course, the same elevator lifts the silage from the pit silo into the power box, too.



Home-made power box filling trough.

To reduce his conversion costs when he swung over to bulk tanks, he purchased a simple water-cooled tank without a built-in refrigeration unit. Then, he connected it up to his old can-cooling refrigeration tank, which was still in good shape, using the water from it to cool the new tank.

His milking parlor consists of a 6-stanchion unit—3 stalls on either side of a central pit where the operator works. For a couple of years, he hauled cans up the steps to the bulk tank—a burdensome job. Now he has built a modified pipeline system incorporating a surface-cooler to pre-cool the milk.

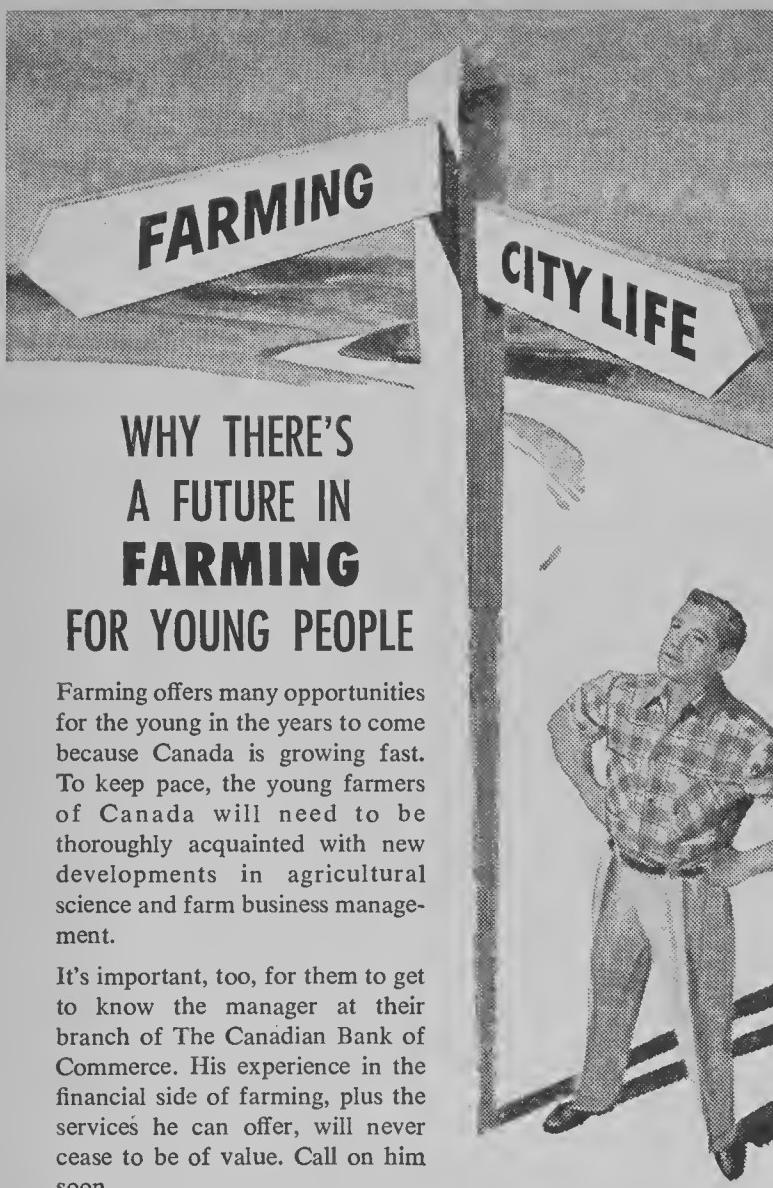
Water from the storage tank in the barn above is circulated through the surface cooler. Milk is poured into the cooler itself, which is much like an ordinary milk can, except for the water-cooled walls. The pipeline vacuum draws the milk up through the plastic pipe to the bulk tank. Henry designed a simple float to automatically close the pipeline, and maintain the vacuum.—D.R.B. V



Electric resistance cable in insulated can keeps the water from freezing.



Power box takes backache out of feeding, zero grazing becomes practical.



WHY THERE'S A FUTURE IN **FARMING** FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Farming offers many opportunities for the young in the years to come because Canada is growing fast. To keep pace, the young farmers of Canada will need to be thoroughly acquainted with new developments in agricultural science and farm business management.

It's important, too, for them to get to know the manager at their branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. His experience in the financial side of farming, plus the services he can offer, will never cease to be of value. Call on him soon.

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Hi Folks:

Seeing all the bright red combines going by on flat cars the past month or so, makes me hark back to my first turn on a threshing crew. My folks had this farm then, and at seventeen, I was a sort of acting hired man without pay, as the Army would put it. When Bob Jackson (he has the place just above me now) told me he knew a grain farmer about 100 miles south who was paying two dollars a day and all you could eat, I just jumped at the chance. I got out the catalog and marked all the stuff I'd be able to buy with the money.

What he didn't tell me was that the day took in about 18 hours, you had to get up about 3:00 a.m. to feed and harness your team before you had any breakfast, and once you got out in the fields it was one mad scramble of loading and uncaging sheaves to keep that hungry threshing machine satisfied. After I'd been on that farm a few days my dreams of easy money began to fade.

Then I decided to use my noodle instead of my muscles. If I built my load of sheaves up high around the outside of the rack and left the center hollow, I'd have a nice, big-looking

load, and be able to keep my place in the thresher feeding line without having to hustle so much—a sort of labor-saving device, if you get what I mean.

Well sir, things didn't quite work out like I planned. Just as I was swinging the first bundle into the machine, my load gave way under me, and letting go of the fork, I disappeared into the middle of the rack. With a great commotion and spilling of bundles, I fought my way back up to the daylight, while the machine clattered and choked on its pitchfork diet until the driving belt gave way under the strain.

After he'd calmed down a bit, the boss decided maybe I wasn't cut out for harvesting and gave me my time. They say he was one of the first farmers to buy a combine when they started coming in.

All of which gets me to thinking that we've come a long way since those days. Sure, we've got our surplus troubles, and the old "cost-price" squeeze, but most of us are a lot better off than we ever were before. Maybe that's something we should think about come Thanksgiving Day.

Yours sincerely,

PETE WILLIAMS.

The TILLERS Are Coming!

MRS. TILLER AND I AND OUR FAMILY GROUP ARE PLEASED TO JOIN THE COUNTRY GUIDE FAMILY.



Starting in next month's issue, the comic adventures of the Tiller family will become a regular cartoon feature in The Country Guide. Artist Jim Zilverberg introduces the family group as follows:

Dad Tiller is a hardworking farmer and an easy target for his mischievous children. Mother Tiller must put up with the pranks too, and her pastries and cookies are much in demand. Hired Hand, lovable and gullible, likes to sleep and is often in trouble. Judy, aged 14 and grown up, is the apple of her father's eye. Tim is the chief mischief maker. Little Sister is a year old, but already has her own problems. Shag is a large and kindly dog—a natural comic character. Spot is the small and troublesome dog, built to be busy.

Meet the Tillers in the October issue of The Country Guide.



Stilbestrol Implants Tested

IMPLANTING stilbestrol pellets in the ears of market cattle, which is common in the United States, is illegal at present in Canada. However, permission was granted for experiments by Dr. Frank Whiting at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta.

Forty head of yearling cattle were turned on pasture in the spring, 20 of which had been implanted with stilbestrol and 20 not. By July 23 the pasture was becoming overgrazed, so half the cattle (10 implanted, 10 not) were moved to the drylot. They remained there until the middle of October, when they were ready for slaughter.

Comparison showed average daily gains of 2.43 lb. for the implanted cattle and 2.17 lb. for those not receiving any stilbestrol.

The other group of 20 remained on pasture until October, when they were brought into the feedlot. Five of those implanted previously were then reimplanted with stilbestrol, and five that had not been implanted received their first stilbestrol implants. All these cattle were kept on feed until the middle of December.

The stilbestrol-implanted cattle showed increased gains. While on pasture from May 29 to October 1 their average daily gain was 2.09 lb., compared with 1.70 lb. for the non-implanted. Those implanted for the first time when brought into the feedlot gained 2.34 lb. daily against 1.66 for the non-implanted.

Dr. Whiting found that re-implantation had no value. Another finding was that there was no difference in dressing percentages or carcass grades whether stilbestrol was used or not. V

Market Hogs Are Too Fat

THE Canada Department of Agriculture reports that Canadian hog producers marketed 2,248,000 grade B1 hogs through inspected packing plants in 1957. This was 41 per cent of the total 5,400,000 hogs marketed in this manner during the year. Had the B1 hogs graded as A's, they would have brought \$5,620,000 more to the farmers who raised them—\$1 more per hog in government premiums, and \$1.50 more per hog as the average difference in price paid by the processors for Grade A over Grade B1 hogs.

Of all the reasons for the lower grade, "too fat" was by far the major fault. Out of the nearly 2½ million carcasses graded B1, over 54 per cent did so only because they carried too much fat. Moreover, the report points out that these hogs were within or close to the weight range of Grade A (140-170 pounds).

The Department's release concludes: "It is evident that hog producers gen-

erally are not feeding their hogs to overweight just to find a market for grain. But it is equally evident that the breeding stock used, or the feeding methods followed, or a combination of the two, are not producing the type of market hog that has the proportion of lean meat to fat required to provide a large percentage of top or A grade carcasses, although they are marketed within the required weight range. More lean, meaty hogs are required in the food market places if pork products are to retain consumer acceptance . . ." V

Wormer for Hogs

FEED efficiency and general health of hogs are improved by hygromycin, which reduces infesting worms close to zero, according to Glenn Flaten, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Purchased in commercial supplements, hygromycin is fed to hogs during their growing lifetime, keeping down internal worms, which often become a problem as early as three weeks of age. With these parasites removed, hogs grow faster on less

feed, and internal damage is reduced to a minimum. The chemical is not expensive, says Mr. Flaten. V

Feed Supplies

WHEN winter feeding time arrives, calculate your feed supply and gage the number of cattle to be fed accordingly. In the absence of high quality legume hay for winter rations, use supplemental protein feeds to assure that maintenance and fattening rations have adequate protein and vitamin A levels. V



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R-218

LIVESTOCK

**Making Money
 Is Good Reason for "Know-How"**

POINTING out that making a profit from feeder cattle depends on "know-how," Prof. Elwood Stringham of the University of Manitoba offers this advice:

Treat cattle against shipping fever just before shipment. A veterinarian should be consulted.

For the first week after arrival, put cattle on grass-hay and water, attend to improperly castrated steers, and remove all horns. These operations are safe in the fall and are best before cattle go on full feed. Some find it profitable to spray cattle for lice and mange. Two treatments of lindane (25 per cent wettable, 1 lb. in 10 gal. of water) at 10-day intervals are recommended. Use dry delousing powder in cold weather.

Start cattle on feed with 2 to 4 lb. of whole oats daily in two feeds, in addition to hay, during the second week. At the end of the week, oats may be ground and then gradually replaced by heavier grains. Barley and wheat are interchangeable, but, unless the oats are of a very heavy variety, they should be gradually reduced to 25 or even 15 per cent of the ration. Oats are not needed in a cattle fattening ration, and many prairie producers are finishing cattle with wheat as the only grain.

You can increase the daily ration of grain rather rapidly until cattle are taking 1 lb. per 100 lb. of body weight. Then increase their daily allowance by one-quarter to one-half lb. of grain every 3 to 5 days. Cattle can be on full feed in 4 to 6 weeks, but they should not be crowded to capacity until the last third of the feeding period.

Watch cattle carefully during the latter period, and, if any go off feed, cut the feed drastically to one-third or one-half and rebuild rapidly when appetites are regained. If bloating occurs, cut down on legume portion

of hay ration. Remove serious or chronic bloaters from the feedlot.

ANY mixture of the three principal farm grains can be used for full feed, but slower gains are usually obtained on rations high in oats. The proportion of grain to hay may be varied, depending on costs, but generally hay has half the feeding value of grain, pound for pound. Rations containing at least 50 per cent of grain by weight usually produce desirable carcasses and economical gains.

All grain should be coarsely ground or rolled. If mixed grass-legume hay is fed, no protein supplement is needed for feeder cattle, except for calves. But calves need about one-third to one pound of protein supplement per day, depending on the amount of legume in the hay and the proportion of grain to hay.

Self-feeding of grain will save labor and avoid bloating to some extent when cattle are on full feed. However, if allowed free choice of grain and hay, they will seldom eat enough grain to give the best results. In such cases, hay must be limited to two small feeds a day. Mixtures of cut hay and grain seldom work well in the self-feeder, and often cause cattle to go off feed.

You don't need fancy minerals. A simple mix of two parts bone meal and one part "blue" salt should be fed free choice in the box.

Wet beet molasses or dried beet pulp have a feeding value about equal to barley, but the molasses are very laxative in quantities over 4 lb. per head daily. Dried beet pulp should not comprise more than 50 per cent of the grain ration. Both feeds are low in protein and will require a protein supplement if fed in large quantities.

Finally, it is essential to provide a clean, adequate water supply. V

Testing Wessex Saddlebacks



[Guide photo]

THESE Wessex Saddleback hogs on the E.P. Ranch, west of High River, Alta., are being tested under Western Canadian conditions. In England, Saddlebacks are noted as exceptional grazers and excellent mothers. There they are crossed with large white-type boars, such as the Yorkshire, to produce young market carcasses (porkers) which dress out at 50 lb.—a meat class that hasn't found favor in this country as yet. The Saddleback isn't as well suited for a bacon-type (150-lb. carcass) hog as the Yorkshire, and their future is uncertain in Canada.—C.V.F. V

Market Hogs Are Choosy Eaters

MARKET hogs have their likes and dislikes, as was shown in tests at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C. They indicated that grass silage will have to be made more palatable if it is to be fed successfully to market hogs.

When grain intake was restricted to 85 or 70 per cent of full feed, hogs did not eat enough silage to maintain satisfactory growth. Those on a balanced grain ration, self-fed, would eat only an occasional mouthful of silage. If hogs were getting 75 per cent full feed, they consumed an average of 2 to 3 lb. per day, but their daily gain was roughly 0.6 lb. per day less than pigs on full feed.

Pigs on restricted grain diet received half their grain in the morning, the other half in the afternoon, and silage at noon. The lowest silage consumer on 70 per cent grain restriction ate an average of 2.2 lb. of silage per day, and the highest averaged 4.4 lb.

At slaughtering, pigs on the restricted grain intake ran 1 per cent lower in dressing percentage, but produced leaner carcasses than pigs on self-feeding.

The Agassiz report notes that some means other than grain restriction are needed to increase consumption of grass silage to the point where it might increase efficiency of production. V

Pinkeye Lowers Production

PINKEYE is most common in cattle during fall and early winter. It is seldom fatal, but pinkeye can cause considerable losses in body weight and lower production, according to the Ontario Veterinary College.

Pinkeye is an infectious disease. It is spread by direct contact, dust or insects. Cattle of any age, size or sex can catch it, and recovery does not necessarily prevent future attacks.

The symptoms of pinkeye are a watery discharge from inflamed eyes and squinting because of sensitivity to light. Membranes become very swollen and red, and frequently there is temporary blindness.

It is recommended that infected animals are isolated and kept away from sunlight. They should have prompt treatment by a veterinarian. V

Rabies Again

A VIGOROUS campaign against rabies is under way in Ontario, reports the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The disease usually declines during the summer, but it has persisted this year and is causing some alarm.

Dogs were vaccinated in one Ontario county for a start, and this was to be followed by the setting up of clinics in at least five more counties, carrying out a free vaccination program. V

Ground Feed Is Economical

GRINDING and hulling grain for livestock feed saves money in four ways, says Prof. Oliver Symes of the agricultural engineering department, University of Saskatchewan.

1. Ground feed is more readily digested, and more nutrients are assimilated. Without grinding, up to one-third of feed grain can pass through the animal's body.

2. Less grain is wasted because the animal can't select tasty grains and reject others. All the grains are mixed together.
3. Grinding makes the entire grain ration more palatable.
4. Grinding means that feed can be mixed and the ration can be balanced.

Fine grinding is good for young stock and chicks, but Professor Symes is against it for other stock. He says that fine grinding calls for more power for the grinding equipment, cuts down

the capacity of the machine, and shortens its life. Sometimes, it will lower the quality of the grain, and it may cause compaction in the animal's digestive system.

There are four ways that feed can be processed. It can be rolled into flakes between two rollers. The hulls can be removed by rolling or impact. It can be ground between plates or burrs. Grain can be broken by the impact of hammers.

It's a good idea to take advice before selecting the system best suited to you. V



FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH HARRY EICHEL, ESTON, SASKATCHEWAN

Gets 3/4 lb. more daily gain with 'Stilbosol'

Saskatchewan feeder makes 37.5% faster gains from low-cost ration with new additive in supplement.

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Harry R. Eichel farms two and one-quarter sections near Eston, Saskatchewan. He feeds about 150 cattle a year (mainly steers, some heifers). Two-thirds of the grain in his ration is No. 5 wheat worth about a cent a pound. Barley and oats, in equal amounts, make up the other one-third of the grain. Three pounds of straw, two pounds prairie hay, and one pound of protein supplement fortified with vitamin A and 'Stilbosol' per animal per day complete Eichel's fattening ration.

"I checked four loads of fat cattle fed 'Stilbosol,'" Eichel reports, "and found they had gained 2.75 lbs. daily. My cattle before the time of 'Stilbosol' had rarely topped 2 lbs. a day. This was enough to sell me on feeding 'Stilbosol.'

"These cattle all went into the lots as good quality. Most of them were on long feed... 195 days... but a few were fed just over 100 days. They all sold as Reds. In fact, I had one lot of cattle that topped the market last May 20 at Saskatoon."

Mr. Eichel also observed that his cattle fed 'Stilbosol' seemed to be quieter. "I'm going to feed supplements with 'Stilbosol' to all my cattle," said Eichel.

Harry Eichel is getting remarkable results from a ration which mostly consists of No. 5 wheat... valued at about one cent a pound. 'Stilbosol' has added 3/4 lb. to his daily gains while cutting cost of gain.



Andy J. Bunn, feed manufacturer's representative, (left) is enthusiastic about the extra benefits 'Stilbosol' is bringing his customers. Harry Eichel's records have helped Andy prove the value of this new additive.



Eichel feels his cattle do better when self-fed all the grain and roughage they will eat. Here, he lifts out coarse stems left by the cattle in a new self-feeder he built for chopped straw.

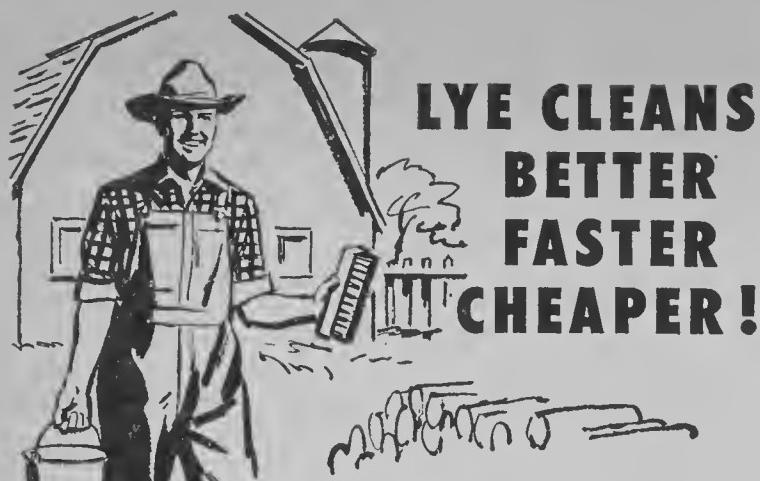


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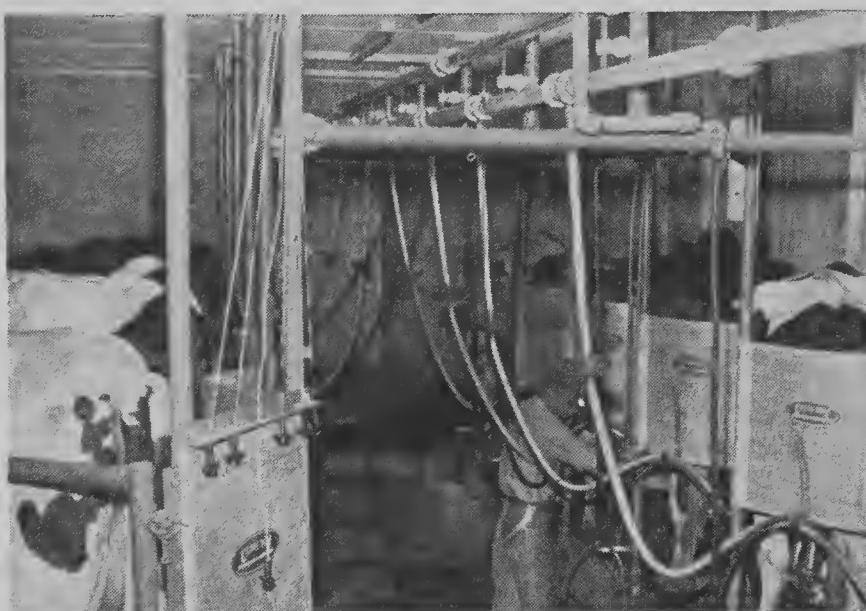
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CG-58



New Zealand system arrives
in Ontario

Fast Milking With Herringbone Parlor



[Guide photo]

Six cows stand on each side of the pit in the milking parlor. John Looper milks one group, then swings the six milking machines over to the others.

DAIRYMAN Andy Craven has been shaking his head in amazement ever since he began using his new milking parlor last February. "One man milks our herd of 35 cows in less than an hour now," he explains. "I've done it in 45 minutes myself."

That is fast milking. It is low-cost milking too, because the milking parlor, which holds 12 cows at a time, and is equipped with 6 milking machines, isn't much bigger than a box stall. It's 29 ft. long and 18 ft. wide. "In 3 years," he says, "my saving in labor will pay the entire cost of it, and the milkhouse too."

Craven, who grows cash crops on his farm at Eberts in the Chatham district of Ontario, decided some months ago that he would have to spruce up his dairy program or disperse the herd. His stanchion-tied cows were taking too much labor.

When he heard of the herringbone system, which was newly introduced to the United States from New Zealand, he traveled to Indiana to see one. Observers there were calling it a major breakthrough in cow handling.

"We used to figure one man could handle no more than 30 cows," they were saying. "Now, he should be able to handle 100." The manufacturers claimed one man could milk a cow a minute with the system.

Two ideas incorporated in the herringbone give it its great advantage. Cows are handled in batches, rather than as individuals, in the milking parlor, and they are crowded together and "angle parked" in such a way that 10 of them can be accommodated where 4 would normally stand.

CRAVEN decided to try it, so he planned an entirely new building for the parlor and milkhouse. He located it adjacent to an old barn which serves as a holding area for the cows. He built it 40 ft. long, with 11 ft. partitioned off into a milkhouse.

He smooth-floored the upstairs to serve as a feed room. His total cost for the building was \$2,400 (he paid to have concrete blocks laid for the walls, but didn't value his own labor) and \$3,500 for equipment including the stalls and milking machines. He does not have a bulk tank yet.

The parlor is designed with accommodation for six cows on each side of a narrow central pit, where the operator works.

At milking time, hired man John Looper assembles the milkers and opens the gate to allow the first six cows into one side of the parlor. They walk along the walkway and then turn at an angle to face the grain bowls lined up along the wall. Looper doles out a measured portion of grain to each cow, by means of a pull on the cords at the master control panel. As the cows crowd over to eat, their rumps butt against a panel of steel sheeting, which zigzags from post to post along the edge of the pit, placing them in position for convenient milking. Looper then closes a gate behind the last cow, to hold all six cows snuggly together like the layers in a Dagwood sandwich.

With the first group of cows in place, he washes their udders with warm water from the trigger hose hanging in the pit, and attaches the machines. Then he opens the door to allow six more cows into the parlor and they walk into place on the other side of the pit. It is the two rows of cows, each standing at 45° angles to the pit, which give the system its name. As one group of cows is milked, the machines are transferred across the pit, the group released, and six more brought in, and this is continued until the herd is milked.

Andy Craven gives a warning to visitors to his parlor that it calls for a new method of handling cows. It leaves less opportunity for individual

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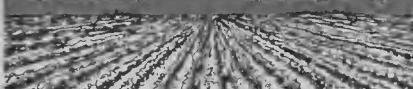
care of each cow. There is no room for slow milking cows either, for they detain the entire group in the parlor with them. He points out, too, that his parlor is really meant for bigger herds than his own, but says, "It was still the cheapest one I could find, and it leaves me room for expansion."

Agricultural engineer Jack Pos at the Ontario Agricultural College says the system undoubtedly represents another step forward in the search for more efficient milking methods. On a recent trip to the U.S.A., he found

that many extension men believe four machines are as many as one man can handle under the system, without being rushed. He says parlors can be built to handle groups of four cows rather than six, if farmers prefer the smaller groups.

In fact, "half-herringbones" have been installed too, which have accommodation for only one batch of six cows. Three milkers are used in such systems, with each one doing two cows in the group.—D.R.B. V

SOILS and CROPS



A Weedicide For the Fall

TESTS by the Agassiz Experimental Farm at three points in B.C.'s Lower Fraser Valley show that fall applications of dalapon are superior to spring applications in killing couchgrass and other grassy weeds, or swards that are to be turned under for cropping to corn, cereals, and other annual crops.

Less of the chemical is required to do the job in the fall (15 lb. as compared to 20 lb. per acre in the spring) because it has a longer period to work on the sod. Cost of the chemical at the 20-lb. rate is about \$25 per acre sprayed on the field.

In using dalapon the following precautions should be observed:

1. The root system of creeping rooted grasses should be left intact at the time of the chemical's application. Breaking these roots up with a cultivator beforehand allows many small root sections to callous over and start regrowth later.

2. Sod should be in an active growing condition, and the grass from 6 to 8 inches high, so as to receive the spray and translocate it through the plant. If the grass is too high, it'll shield lower growing plants from the spray.

3. Day temperatures should be between 60°F. and 70°F., and at least 2 rain-free days should follow treatment.

4. In the spring 3 weeks to a month should be allowed between the last application and seeding. In the fall, spraying should be done at least 1 month before a killing frost.

5. Dalapon doesn't kill broad-leaved weeds. If control of these is required, apply a chemical that will.

6. Sod decomposes very slowly in many areas, but the decomposition processes can be speeded up by applying nitrogen before breaking the sod.

Seeding Forage Before Freeze-Up

THIS year's experience has shown the need for always keeping as large a reserve of forage as possible. That's why Roy McKenzie of the Saskatchewan Department of Ag-

riculture recommends sowing forage seed into stubble before freeze-up in areas where grasshoppers are not expected next spring. The reason for seeding just before freeze-up is to prevent germination before spring. With moisture scarce, water from the spring thaw will be valuable in starting germination of grasses and legumes. Late fall is also a good time to seed spring-flood areas.

All grasses and legumes may be sown in the fall, except sweet clover. Seeding cultivated forage crops on the farm is the best insurance a livestock producer can have for a future feed supply.

A warning comes from O. G. Bratvold, Alberta Department of Agriculture, that there is grave danger of damage to permanent pasture in many areas due to a combination of overgrazing and lack of moisture. With a shortage of rainfall, some pastures have become very short, and if heavy grazing is continued until late fall, the amount of winter killing can be expected to be much higher.

Mr. Bratvold urges the importance of giving permanent pasture a chance to recuperate before freeze-up. V

Advantages of Fall Fertilizing

WHY fertilize in the fall? Here are some of the answers given by the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee of Chicago.

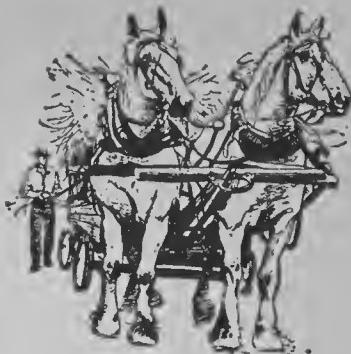
The addition of extra plant food in the fall for top corn yields and bumper small grain crops will help boost your profits and reduce your costs of production.

Top-dressing alfalfa with phosphate and potash fertilizers in the fall helps to spur faster growth next spring. Dairy and beef cattle will then have extra grazing days, and can reduce your feed bills.

Fields are usually easier to get on in the fall. The ground is firmer than it is in spring, and there is less damage from packing down the soil.

When you spread fertilizer in the fall, you have no storage problem. The plant food is in the ground, and it will be ready to feed the young plants as soon as crops begin to grow in the spring.

According to the committee, nitrogen losses can be costly in sandy soils during most years. On well-drained loam and clay loam soils, rainy weather can leach away the nitrogen. However, there is little chance of losing nitrogen through leaching if rainfall is low and the water moves downward slowly in heavy soils. V



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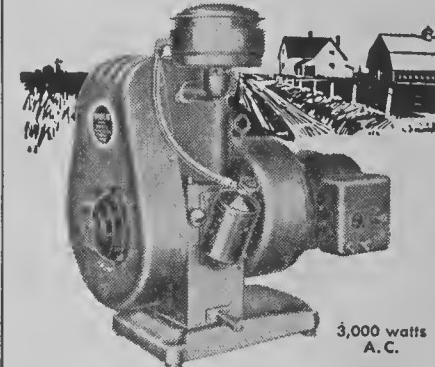
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SOILS AND CROPS**More Cutworms Expected in 1959**

CUTWORMS appear to be on the march again. The near-drought conditions of the earlier part of this season increased cutworm damage in many areas. The pale western cutworm caused losses in east-central Alberta and west-central Saskatchewan, and the red-backed cutworm did extensive damage in the parkland and adjacent prairie areas in both provinces. The report from Manitoba is that with increasing emphasis on special crops there, cutworm damage has become an even greater menace.

The forecast for 1959 is for an increase in cutworms again, according to a survey made by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald of the Crop Insect Laboratories at Lethbridge and Saskatoon.

What to do about it? In the case of the pale western cutworm, the recommendation is to leave summerfallow fields undisturbed until the middle of September. This enables a crust to form on the soil surface and discourages the moths from laying their eggs. Red-backed cutworms will lay their eggs in weedy places, and so the weeds must be destroyed.

In some cases, the job may not get done this year. However, another attack on cutworms can be launched next spring. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture recommends killing all volunteer grain and weeds as soon as they emerge, which helps to starve the young cutworms. Starvation control is ineffective if tillage is done before the weeds appear, or if left too late. It is chiefly recommended on stubble fields. V

Smokers Set New Tobacco Needs

TODAY'S big demand for low nicotine cigarettes is having an effect on tobacco growing methods, but all growers are not aware of this. Consequently, a good deal of unsuitable burley tobacco is being produced, says W. A. Scott of the Harrow Experimental Farm, Ont. Unless a uniformly distinctive new type of burley leaf is developed for cigarettes, the growing market at home and abroad may be lost.

In the past, a heavy-bodied leaf, high in nicotine, was the thing. It was produced by pinching out the bud of the burley tobacco and keeping the crop closely suckered. The lower nicotine now demanded is produced by high topping and delayed suckering.

Tests at Harrow have shown that the proportion of cigarette tobacco has increased as much as 50 per cent by leaving suckers on high-topped tobacco until just before harvest. This also reduces the nicotine level by about one-third, increases grade value and cuts down labor.

Delaying suckering until just before harvest is the best way to get quality tobacco, says Mr. Scott. However, to spread the work load and increase yield, without affecting quality seriously, he recommends removing all the big suckers, except the two top ones, several days earlier. V

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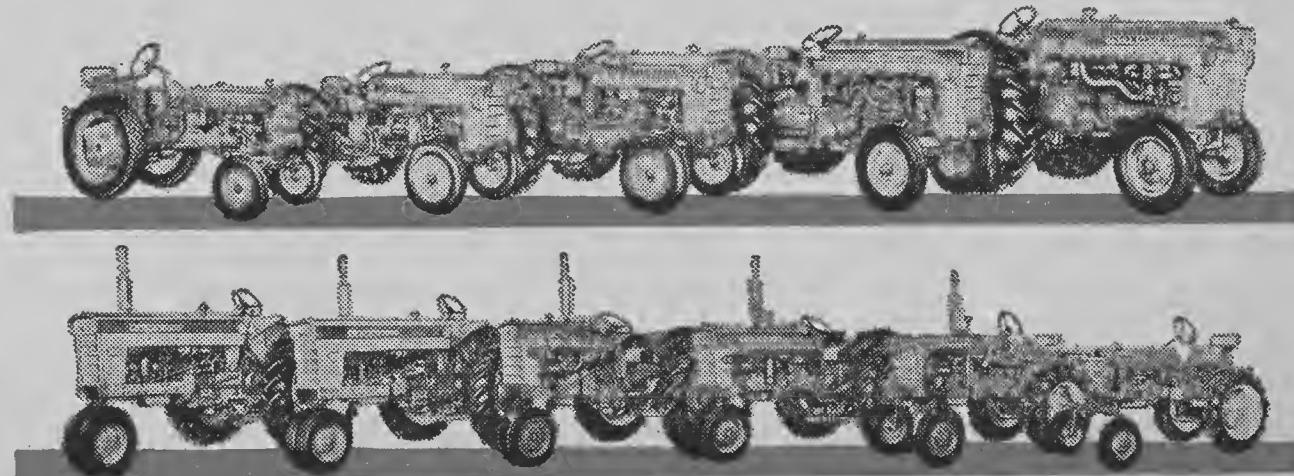
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SOILS AND CROPS**Wily Weed
In Ontario Fields**

CLOVER dodder is a clever weed. It produces seed in abundance from July until frost, allows only 10 per cent of this seed to germinate in the following year, and spreads germination of the other 90 per cent over a number of years. If a field is once infested, it will likely stay that way for some time, according to the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

This is a weed without a root, but it's hard to get rid of. It begins life as a seed in the ground, and then it sends up a stalk that reaches out and twines itself around the nearest plant. It has now lost all direct contact with the ground. The stem grows rapidly, reaching out for more plants. Grasses, cereal grains and corn it uses for support only, but it feeds on clovers, alfalfa, flax, buckwheat, root crops and a variety of weeds. It does this by sending suckers into the stems of its

hosts, usually clovers, and extracts the plant juices. By reaching out for more and more, a single dodder seed can infest a number of acres during one season. The stems are easily broken, but a very short section of stem carried to a different location can start a new infestation.

Dodder heads the list of six prohibited noxious weeds in the Canada Seeds Act. It can be controlled by drastic measures, which the Ontario Department lists as follows:

1. Sow only government-tested No. 1 seed or better.

2. Destroy all patches of dodder before seeding time, preferably by burning.

3. Do not sow clovers, peas, beans, flax, buckwheat or field roots on dodder-infested fields.

4. Control all weeds which could act as host plants.

5. Use a cultivated crop, such as corn if kept weed free, to assist in eliminating the wily dodder. V.

**Clover with
Zigzag Stems**

ZIGZAG clover may prove to be a persistent pasture legume for Canada, if a good seed-producing line can be developed. This is a native legume of North Central Europe and Eastern Russia, and it has been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the past 10 years, in the hope of finding strains with good seed-producing abilities. There is no seed at present for commercial use.

R. W. Robertson says that this clover gets its name from the peculiar zigzag bending of its stems. It resembles red clover in some respects, but the dark reddish-purple heads are less dense than on red clover. Stems are solid, and the leaves narrow and oval in shape. Some plants are upright and grow to 16 inches, while others are quite prostrate and close to the ground. Brought in by early settlers, it is now found in scattered locations in Eastern Canada, and is sometimes known as Indian clover.

Zigzag clover spreads by creeping root stalks, and seems to be adapted to less fertile soils. Once established, it can live for years under suitable conditions. It has wintered over without injury, when red clover was killed. It also appears to be relatively free from diseases that hit red clover, but it doesn't escape insect damage. It is slow to become established, and starts growth later in the spring than red clover or alfalfa. Plants found in this country have been very poor seed producers. However, zigzag is a profuse bloomer under normal conditions, and the late blooms produce seed chiefly when bumblebees are working in greatest numbers. V

THE DRAMATIC DISCOVERY THAT KILLS CATTLE GRUBS SIMPLY BY SPRAYING!

A new and remarkably effective insecticide for the control of cattle grubs and other cattle insects has been registered by the Canadian Government for use on beef cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine. It is called "CO-RAL" and is available for immediate use by the livestock industry.

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Fertilizer Act

ONE immediate result of the new Fertilizer Act is to increase plant food content of some fertilizers because of the higher minimum standard now set. This will tend to eliminate smaller volume grades of lower analysis, according to C. R. Phillips of the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Another aspect of the Act is the special attention given the sale of fertilizers containing pesticides. This means that a farmer can obtain mixtures of fertilizers and pesticides, provided the pesticides are of the right type and of sufficient quantity for the purpose intended. There must also be a label on the package and also directions for use of these products.

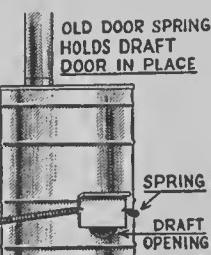
The new fertilizer regulations have been in force since July. V

Hose Clamp

If you need a hose clamp in a hurry, take a piece of galvanized sheet metal of suitable length and width, and punch a hole through each end. A nail will do this if you have no drill press. Wrap this round the hose, insert a small bolt through the holes, and tighten it with a screwdriver. Get a proper clamp from the store, when you have the time.—W.F.S., N.J. V

Stove Draft Control

Here's a very simple method for installing a draft control on an upright drum heater. Cut a hole near the bottom of the stove. Then take a sheet of tin, somewhat larger than the hole in the stove, and curve it to fit the stove snugly. This is held in place over the hole by a spring stretched around the stove, secured to the tin sheet by punching a hole in each end of the sheet, and hooking the ends of the spring into these holes. A screen-door spring is ideal, or any short spring with a length of wire attached to reach round the stove. Bend the upper part of the tin sheet downward sufficiently to make a finger-and-thumb hold, which enables you to adjust the draft by raising or lowering the tin sheet.—V.A., Alta. V

**Ice-free Door**

Instead of picking away ice and snow to open sliding doors, have the track run up at an angle to lift the door out of the ice when it is being opened. This also makes the door shut without pulling, but to hold it open, just secure an eye bolt or strap iron onto it, with a pin in the door frame.—J.S.W., Man. V

Avoid Splitting Lumber

Driven in close to the edge of a board, nails are very apt to split it. Prevent this by reversing the nail and blunting its point with a hammer. It shouldn't split the board now.—H.J.M., Fla. V

Secure Garbage Can

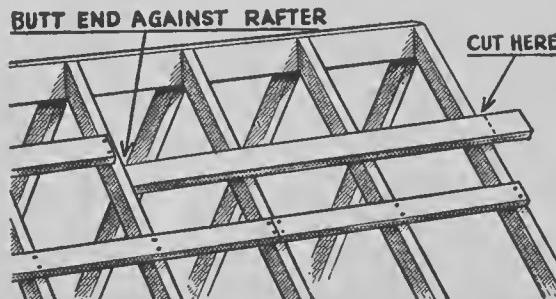
Drive a length of gas pipe, or similar iron stake, down through the handle of the garbage can and into the ground. It will keep dogs from upsetting the garbage all over the place.—H.S., Mich. V

Save Steps

When a fuse blows, plug a radio into the circuit and turn the volume up high. You'll know when you've replaced the right fuse if you hear the blaring radio. It saves trial and error and a lot of needless scurrying up and down stairs.—H.M., Pa. V

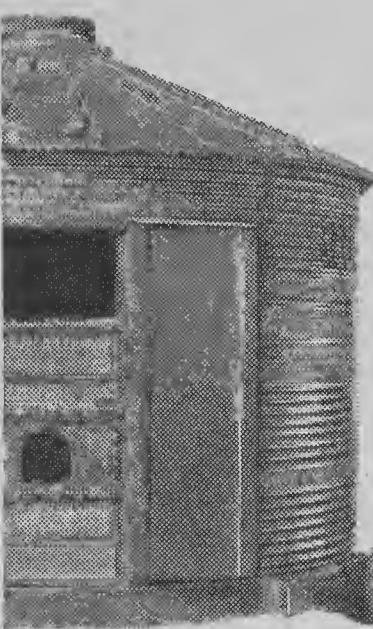
Roof Slat Cutting

Cutting off roof slats at the correct length and without measuring is an easy matter if you follow this simple plan. After the board is squared off, slide it along the rafters and butt the end against the side of one of them (see illustration). Now remove the excess board simply by cutting it flush with end rafter, as indicated by the dotted line. You will find that when the slat is pushed against the other that has been nailed in place already, the other end will rest exactly $\frac{3}{4}$ " on the rafter.—H.E.F., Texas. V



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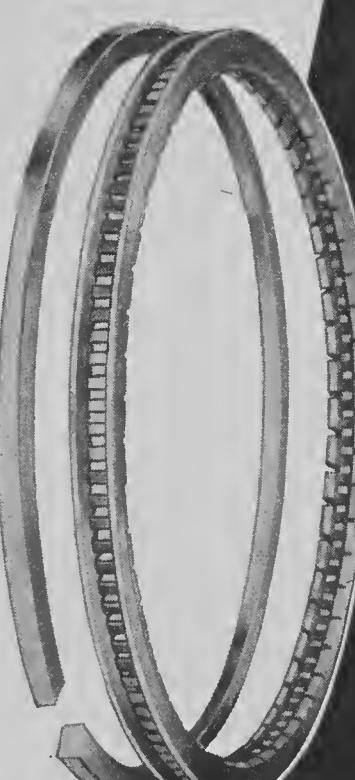
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HORTICULTURE

Tells You When To Irrigate

IRRIGATE vegetables on time and in the proper quantity for best results, says Dr. Charles Walkof of the Morden Experimental Farm, Man. The right time to irrigate is when available moisture is insufficient to keep plants growing actively. The amount of water needed is determined by the amount the soil will hold without becoming soggy.

It is estimated that most growers waste one-third of their irrigation water because they have no accurate method of finding how much to apply. But there is now a system called "the electrical gypsum block method" which can predict in advance when to start irrigating and how much is needed.

This method consists of a number of gypsum blocks buried in the root zone of the crop. Wires embedded in the blocks are exposed above ground, and, periodically during the growing season, the wires of each block are attached to a small portable meter. This meter indicates the amount of moisture in the soil, when a button is pressed. If the indicator shows 50 per cent or less available moisture, it is time to irrigate. When it shows 98 per cent, no further moisture is needed at that time.

The gypsum block method has resulted in yields of tomatoes up to 63 per cent better than when no irrigation was applied. When 1 in. of water per week was applied, without measuring the moisture in the soil, tomato yields were only 20 per cent greater than in the non-irrigated plots. Similar results were obtained with sweet corn.

Like Frost On Rose Plants

ROSE mildew is like a gray-white powder, or frost-like growth, on leaves, young shoots, flower stems or buds. The rose plants become stunted and twisted, and diseased leaves dry up and fall off. The disease starts when the first buds are forming, and may develop over a period of weeks.

The latest treatment, according to the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C., is an antibiotic called actidione, which has not been licensed for sale in Canada yet. But it is hoped that it will be available soon. In the meantime, the standard treatment is with a preparation named mildex.

Rose mildew may seem to disappear during the summer, but it can reappear in the fall.

Weed Control In Fall Bulbs

FALL sprays to control weeds in the bulb crop should be applied soon after the final ridging up. There's no need to wait until weeds

have emerged. In fact, it is better not to wait until weeds have made appreciable growth, because you can eliminate contact herbicide from the spray mixture, according to the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C.

The new recommendation for spraying is 2.5 to 3 lb. of monuron plus 4 lb. of CIPC per acre. CIPC supplements the control of broad-leaf weeds by monuron, and is particularly useful where there are weeds resistant to monuron, such as field speedwell and knotweed. CIPC also controls cereals and grasses beyond the seedling stage.

If broad-leaf weeds have already emerged and have reached the size of a dime at the time of application, use DNBP amine (Dow Premerge or Sinox P.E.) in a solution containing the other two chemicals, at 3 lb. per acre.

Sources of Late Blight

A COMMON source of late potato blight infection is from potato plants growing from piles of culls dumped from storage, discarded seed potatoes, and even old potatoes and peelings thrown out by the housewife, warns Prof. C. B. Kelly of Ontario Agricultural College.

In Ontario, late blight fungus overwinters in potato tubers. It cannot survive in dead tops, as early blight does, nor in the soil, nor in tubers killed by freezing temperatures.

Late blight grows up into the stems and leaves that develop from blighted tubers. Spores are produced and are carried away by the wind. They will germinate if they land on wet potato or tomato leaves, and the fungus invades the leaves to cause a late blight infection. Spores produced on these blighted leaves cause infections on other plants.

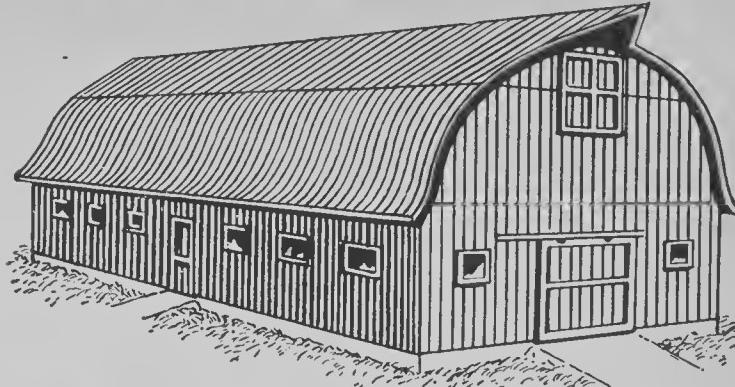
If volunteer potato plants on cull piles are killed, an important source of infection can be eliminated. Search for such sources of infection and eradicate plants before the disease can spread, says Dr. Kelly. Plants can be killed with a potato top killer, a sodium chlorate base weed killer, or heavy applications of cyanamid. In municipal dumps, they should be covered deeply with rubbish or burned. Make a second check and apply further treatment if necessary.

Apple Storage

PLASTICS are a satisfactory substitute for more expensive wall linings in fruit storage, according to the Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., where tests were made in controlled atmosphere storage of apples.

Sheets of plastic were joined with a sealer, which was also used to bond the material to the walls. The result was an effective and cheap substitute for galvanized sheet iron. Pears have also been stored in boxes lined with polyethylene, where strict control of temperature was possible. Plastics are also being used increasingly in greenhouse construction, and for producing mulches, because of the saving in cost.

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POULTRY

Farm-Sized Laying House

POULTRY specialist Arnold Morphet built a 24' x 40' poultry house at the Kemptville Agricultural School, installed forced air ventilation and wire floors, and crowded 700 hens into its 940 sq. ft. of floor space last winter. When the birds came to 70 per cent production in early winter, and held up to that level right through until June, Morphet pronounced his new house a success.

"It is designed for the family farm," he observed. "Any farmer could build it himself, using the rigid frame technique. Then, he could have a poultry operation that was worth something."

According to Morphet, the wire floor is one of the real features of the house—it doubled the capacity of his building over normal flooring and deep litter. Since droppings fall through the wire, eliminating the need for bedding, a financial saving results as well.

He lists other benefits from wire floors. Eggs are more easily kept clean, and better control can be maintained over the birds' rations as the hoppers are the only source of feed.

Furthermore, if the birds are free of worms when they go into the pens, they may be kept free of them.

He estimates, in fact, that birds require less actual work when housed in crowded quarters on wire, but issues a word of caution, too. "There is more danger of trouble under the crowded conditions. For instance, birds must be kept debeaked to prevent feather-picking and cannibalism."

NOW that birds can be raised successfully indoors, this poultryman believes, his building could be used from the time they are chicks. Two layers of newspaper laid over the wire floors would make a satisfactory floor for chicks.

Plenty of farmers have come to look at this new hen house, but before they decide to build one Morphet always asks, "Have you any room in an old barn at home?" Many old barns lie partly empty through the country now, and he suggests that it might be more economical to turn



Banks of nests are set back-to-back down the center of the laying house.

part of such a building into a hen house, using deep litter, and giving the hens more space, than to erect a whole new building.

This demonstration hen house was built as a sturdy structure. It was given a concrete foundation and framed in the ordinary manner of rigid frame houses. Then it was sheathed both inside and out, and 2" rolled rock wool was laid in as insulation, going from the floor, up one wall and around the ceiling, and right down the other side to the floor again. A concrete floor was laid for rat and mice protection, with a 2" fall from back to front for drainage. The wire floors were built in sections, measuring 5' x 12' (to stretch half-way across the floor) using No. 12 gauge electric-welded 1" x 4" mesh steel wire.

Walls of the building are nailed onto 8' studding, but the wire floors were tacked onto 2" x 6" cedar scantling laid on three rows of cinder blocks. They are 2' above the cement floor. The wire need only be lifted once a year, when the litter is cleaned out.—D.R.B.

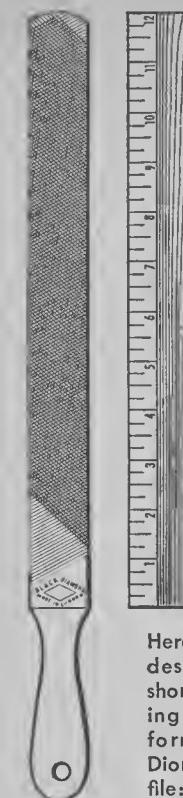
Pasturing Geese

GEESE are able to obtain the major part of their food requirements by eating grass. Because of this, it is much more practical to rear them on pasture than to keep them confined. In confinement they are very hard to keep clean. Geese are hardy birds, and can be placed on the range at an early age.



[Guide photos
Poultryman Morphet in the doorway of his "crowded" type of laying house.]

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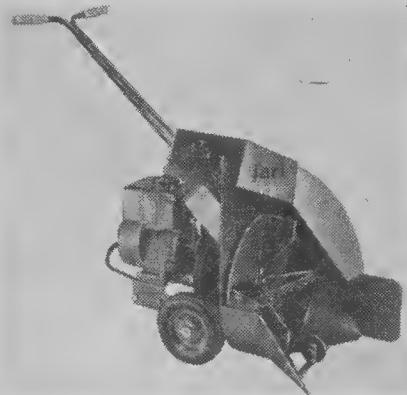
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MILK COOLER

This cooler consists of a turbine and aluminum cooling tube. It is connected to the water supply by a detachable hose connection, which also directs the water against the vanes of the turbine. The turbine wheel revolves, driving the cooling tube around in the milk. The water is drawn through the tube, discharged into a trough, and flows through holes to cool outside of can also. (Alfred Miller) (228) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, giving the key number shown at end of each item, as-(17).

FARM MECHANICS

Cold Weather Starting Hints

WHEN the weather's cold, your car or truck will start better with a light lubricating oil, a block heater and a well-charged battery, even in sub-zero temperatures, says Jack Peck of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He makes the following suggestions.

Change lubricating oil every 200 miles, when the car or truck is being used only for short trips in winter. On longer drives the engine heats to normal operating temperatures, and the normal period of oil change is satisfactory. But if it is not operating under these conditions in sub-zero

weather, the crankcase is often half full of sludge after 200 miles of driving without an oil change.

Diluted oil is another source of trouble in stop-start driving. Raw gasoline drips down the cylinder into the crankcase and dilutes the oil, which provides inferior lubrication and increases wear.

By plugging the engine block heater into an electrical outlet you help to prevent sludge formation and oil dilution, as well, as improving starting. It is another good idea to cover part of the radiator, as driving with a cold engine any distance increases wear. However, engine temperatures must be regulated.

Mr. Peck estimates it costs about 6¢ a night to keep the block heater plugged in, but it will save more than 6¢ of engine wear a day.

The battery is the heart of the electrical system and must be kept well charged with connections clean and tight. A slightly wider gap is best for

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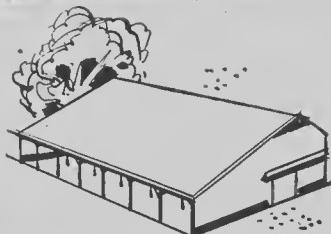
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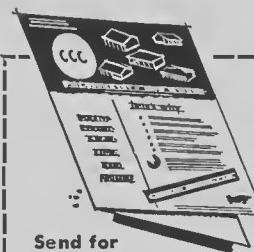
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spark plugs in winter, and both plugs and breaker points need cleaning and adjusting.

No. 2 gasoline is as good for starting as No. 1, so there's no need to make a change. What will help is to keep the fuel tank full and add a small amount of alcohol to keep the fuel lines from freezing. ✓

Is the Truck Fit to Travel?

TRUCKS are kept busy moving produce from orchards and fields along the highway in late summer and fall, and it is worthwhile taking extra trouble to prevent accidents caused by weak springs, broken racks and improper loading. Take a look at the springs after each trip to see if any of the leaves are broken and watch out for cracked or broken racks, and be ready to make repairs immediately.

W. B. Fox of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who offers the above advice, also emphasizes the need for good loading to prevent the load from shifting during transit on the farm, road or highway. Tail-gates have a habit of becoming unfastened and swinging into the path of oncoming traffic. Baskets of produce fall off the rear of the truck directly into the path of following traffic. ✓

Putting Machines to Bed

HERE'S a check list that should be handy when you are storing that valuable machinery for the winter. Prof. Oliver Symes of the University of Saskatchewan says:

✓ Clean tires and store away from sun's direct rays. If they can't be stored, clean them, jack up the implement and put blocks under it to take the load off the tires.

✓ Clean grease and oil off v-belts and hang them up with tags to indicate where they came from. If you leave these belts on implements, they will take on a permanent stretch and lose their tension.

✓ Store batteries from self-propelled implements in a warm place, but first charge them up somewhat with a trickle charger. They can be used occasionally in winter, and in fact it's good for them to discharge some of their electricity and be charged up again.

✓ Paint is a great protector against the weather. Remove grease and dirt before painting. You can check the machine's condition when the surface dirt is off, and it also removes a fire hazard. ✓

Hard Stems

COMBINING solid stem wheats, such as Chinook and Rescue, requires 25 per cent more power on the combine cylinder than is needed for hollow stem wheats, reports Floyd Bigsby, Agricultural Engineering Division, Swift Current Experimental Farm. This was revealed in tests at the farm last fall, when comparable stands of Chinook and Thatcher wheats were harvested with a combine fitted with a special tension device. ✓



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Manitoba, whose equipment is shown here. His Cat D4 Tractor bulldozes trees, brush, and boulders, then pulls a Rome Disk Plowing Harrow to prepare the cleared land for crops. It clears about 1½ acres per hour, using up to 2½ Imperial gallons of diesel fuel.

Mr. Tymchen says, "I've owned four Cat Diesel Tractors and have had good fuel economy and dealer service with them all. This year I had the D4 out working — got into the field and got my crops in — before anyone else around here. With it I find time to farm my 600 acres, in addition to doing custom brush clearing work for my neighbours."

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AVOID THAT SPRING RUSH

resulted in an extra one-half ton of dry matter production over that obtained from the same treatment the following spring, and indications are that this year's results will be even better. Without fertilizer, the brome yielded two tons to the acre; fertilized in the spring it produced three tons, and in the fall, three-and-one-half tons. This response came from a nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizer; there was no significant yield increase when a straight nitrogen fertilizer was applied.

"It has generally been assumed by many soils men that fall applications of phosphorus result in a poorer crop response because of phosphate fixation (becomes unavailable to plants)," soils specialist Don Walker pointed out. "But this hasn't been the case with our tests. Fixation in fall applications appears to be no greater, if as great, as in spring applications. The better results from the former are probably due to better utilization of snow meltwater."

It is just possible, say the research men, that spring applications of phosphate fertilizer on forage crops may be better in a wet spring. However, in a dry spring, the reverse appears to be true.

Near Pincher Creek, Alta., early fall applications of commercial fertilizer to native hay land by Lethbridge Experimental Farm personnel more than tripled the following season's hay crop. Top dressings of 200-300 pounds per acre of either ammonium nitrate (33-0-0), ammonium sulphate (21-0-0) or ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) also increased growth and palatability so that grazing capacity was greatly increased during the fall it was applied.

Spring application of these same fertilizers also increases yields, but owing to the rush of work at this time, agronomists recommend that it be done immediately after haying. If you lack a conventional broadcast spreader, an old grain drill with the furrow openers removed will do the job. The drill box and feeding mechanism should be cleaned thoroughly and washed with kerosene after using to prevent the fertilizer from hardening and gumming up the gears.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm, applications of anhydrous ammonia have given as good returns as spring treatments when applied to stubble land which is to be cropped the fol-

lowing year. But other fertilizers, such as ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate, gave much better results when applied in the spring.

The reduction in yield resulting from fall treatments may be accounted for by leaching of the readily soluble nitrogen by heavy rains, the Brandon station being located in an area of greater annual precipitation than the higher prairie lands farther west.

CROPS grown on fields that have been fall cultivated are generally freer of weeds, all stations report, and the extra moisture conserved by eliminating these competitors often results in increased yields. Russian thistle is an annual which doesn't set seed until after your crop has been harvested. If fields are cultivated (use a blade if wind erosion is a danger) right after harvest time, the production of seed by the thistle plants can be reduced from 75 to 100 per cent, particularly if this is carried on for several consecutive seasons. One or two after-harvest treatments will help to control stinkweed and tumbling mustard, but for the more persistent perennials, such as hoary cress and field bindweed, cultivation should start shortly after growth begins in the spring and continued at 12 to 14-day intervals until freeze-up.

Fall application of chemical herbicides is receiving a good deal of attention these days. Amino-triazole (ATA) and dalapon can be sprayed on patches of perennial weeds (such as couchgrass) in late summer, but they shouldn't be used in crops because they are non-selective. Once the herbicides have taken effect, the spots should be plowed, and cultivation continued until freeze-up.

"On summerfallow where mustard, and winter annuals, such as stinkweed, pepper grass and shepherd's purse prevail, spraying can be helpful," reports senior agronomist D. A. Brown, Brandon Experimental Farm, "especially when late tillage would leave the surface bare and subject to soil erosion. This is particularly true of stinkweed, which we frequently spray both in the fall and as early in the spring as possible."

Although a lot more work remains to be done before many of these practices can be recommended, things look very promising to date. V



Crop residues break down organic matter in soil, so that moisture can be soaked up and conserved when the snow melts during the following spring.

Why Millions Call Him "HOLY FATHER"



Catholic loyalty to the Pope is the cause of never-ending amazement to many non-Catholics.

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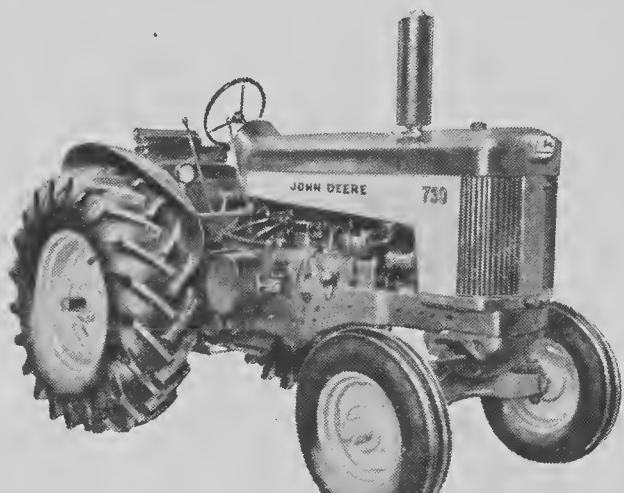
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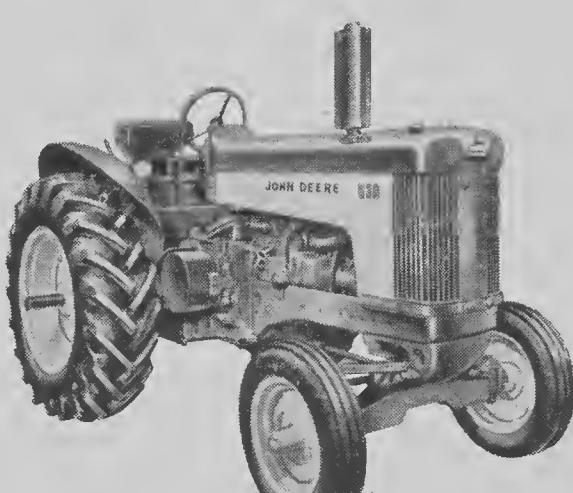


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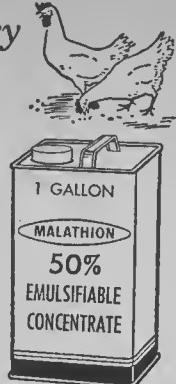
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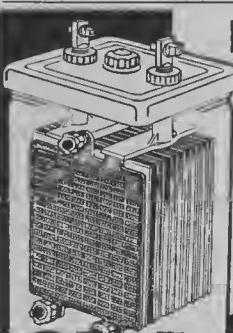
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apples do best from Penticton to just north of Kelowna (Winfield) and some of the northern sectors shouldn't be in commercial fruit production at all. Many micro-climates occur to confuse this rigid demarcation, however, because of such orchard-to-orchard vagaries as elevation above the valley floor, protective heights of land, or closeness to the modifying influence of large bodies of water like Okanagan Lake. Penticton is considered by far the best area for tree fruit production, with Oliver - Osoyoos, Summerland, and Kelowna vying for second place.

Many of the areas listed as "marginal" by the horticultural branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture have produced a large quantity of top quality fruit. But these are the sectors where production per tree drops sharply below the average obtained farther south, and those which suffer most when Nature throws an occasional haymaker in the form of a killing frost. In fact, over the past 9 years she has thrown a series of stiff punches that has left the industry literally gasping for breath.

In spite of the tendency of frosts to pay some periodic visits to the

valley orchards since the area was first settled, the winter of 1949-50 is the one growers will long remember. After the largest crop ever produced in the Okanagan, severe winter conditions started in December and continued on through January and February. Temperatures ranged from 22° below zero in the Oliver-Osoyoos area to as much as 38° below zero in some of the northern sectors. Because there was a deep snow cover, this freeze-up did its damage above ground, singling out the older, heavier-producing trees for special attention. Hardest hit were growers who had bought in during, or after World War II, when mature orchards were bringing fancy prices.

A year or so later, spring frosts attacked the budding trees and caused reduced yields, then, in 1955, came another haymaker in the form of a fall frost which struck before the ground had any protective snow cover. Coming in early November when everything was still growing, this frost (7° below zero in some areas) complemented the 1949-50 freeze by paying particular attention to the young stock. This at a time when the



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B.C.'s TREE FRUIT TROUBLE

centage of trees in the 1- to 5-year age group was away above normal.

Total tree damage in the later freeze amounted to 272,048 trees, as compared to 305,059 lost in the 1949-50 cold spell. In each case the cost of nursery stock replacement exceeded \$250,000, but the crop loss to the growers was well over a million dollars. Although a direct provincial grant helped buy new stock, growers face a long wait (8 to 10 years) before the new plantings come into production.

THE Okanagan fruit industry is unique in Canada in that it is based on markets long distant from the producing area. Unlike the Ontario and Quebec fruit regions where most shipments go to market by truck, valley fruit shipments are chiefly by rail, so that transportation costs weigh more heavily on the Okanagan shipper than on his eastern contemporaries. Naturally opposed to any rate increases which would price them out of many markets they now have, growers point out that the competitive position of B.C. fruit could be improved by *lower* rates, and that this would rebound to the interest of the railways through heavier shipments.

Traditional Okanagan markets have been Great Britain and the Canadian Prairies, but soft currency troubles have reduced shipments to the former, and Prairie sales have been reduced by competing shipments from Ontario, Quebec, Michigan and Wisconsin. Although a marketing problem faced the Okanagan fruit grower at the beginning of the last war, and again in the bumper crop year of 1949, the former was solved by assigning B.C. a definite marketing area (the Prairies), and the latter by a federal subsidy of \$2 million. But these troubles were brought to light abruptly, first by a war and then by a record crop. Today's selling troubles have slowly taken hold of the industry like a creeping disease—deeper, not easily diagnosed, and much more serious.

The most challenging selling problem facing growers today is the fact that four wholesale chains now buy 85 per cent of total fruit sales in Western Canada. These wholesale interests have opened wide avenues of supply reaching into the main fruit areas of Eastern Canada and the United States, and tariff protection on fruit coming over the border has dwindled to a point where it offers practically no protection whatever. On apples alone, import duties have dropped from 1.4 cents per pound in 1935 to 0.375 cents per pound in 1956, in spite of the fact that unit values for this fruit have increased about 350 per cent during that period. Couple this with the fact that apples are now a surplus crop on the North American continent, and you have a selling problem several thousand times more complex than that of the old-time grower who carted his own fruit to market. Long ago the Okanagan fruit man came to realize that his only hope lay in grower co-operation.

THE B.C. Fruit Growers' Association was founded February 1, 1889, at an inaugural meeting in Vancouver. With the rapid growth of the industry in the Okanagan during World War I, headquarters was moved to Kelowna. The first co-operative effort came in 1913 when a majority

of producers banded together to form the "Okanagan United Growers." When interest in this body faltered, it was reorganized about 1923 to form the "Associated Growers of B.C."—a voluntary membership central-selling agency scheme designed to control the area's production. Within a few years, however, their 85 per cent sign-up had dwindled to less than 50 per cent, and the dog-eat-dog type of competition, which had given birth to the single sales agency, took over once again.

Fourteen years later (a fact the recently formed Nova Scotia Apples

Ltd. might take note of) the growers had had enough. Voluntary co-operation was out. They wanted compulsion.

In 1937, the B.C.F.G.A. elected a chairman and two members to form an organization known as the B.C. Fruit Board—charged with administering the B.C. Natural Products Marketing Act—a piece of legislation with teeth in it. Through checking stations at key points, co-operation of the R.C.M.P. and railway express officials, and even inspection and licensing of farm roadside stands, the Board could now assume a fairly rigid control over all fruit movements.

With production in their hands, the growers returned to the idea of a single-desk selling agency. Two years later (in 1939), they floated a loan to launch their present fresh fruit sales medium, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. During the past season, this organization has marketed well over 4 million boxes of the 6,404,210-box 1957 apple crop as fresh fruit and manufactured fruit products in Canada, and 14 other countries. Of the fresh fruit sold, 50.29 per cent went to Western Canada, 9.63 per cent to Eastern Canada, 18.58 per cent to 36 of the 48 states of the U.S.A., 9.85 per cent to Great



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Britain, and 11.65 per cent to other markets in the Orient, South America and Western Europe. Holding these markets, and obtaining new ones, requires a major selling effort these days.

THE problem of cull or "cee-grade" fruit soon forced itself to the B.C.F.G.A.'s attention. A great tonnage which couldn't make the shipping grades represented a complete loss to the growers, except for a limited quantity which could be sold to the processing industry. Twenty-five years ago, the Kelowna Growers' Exchange bought a small apple juice plant which was up for sale, and the plant's chemist R. P. Walrod, was retained to run it for them. Under his management, the plant did so well the B.C.F.G.A. decided to make it a part of the whole industry.

Today, R. P. (Tiny) Walrod is president of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., and a greatly expanded processing farm, called B.C. Fruit Processors Ltd. Working in conjunction with the Fruit and Vegetable Processing Laboratory of the nearby Summerland Experimental Farm, this growers' firm has successfully produced a wide range of products, including clear apple juice, apple juice blends, canned fruits, glacé fruits, dehydrated apples, and various pie fillings. One of the latest products, designed to use cull apples too sweet for the juice industry (Delicious) is a sparkling champagne-like hard cider.

THE line of supply in the Okanagan Valley is from grower to packer to the selling (or processing) agency. Packing firms are numerous, and are either owned by private individuals, or by local co-operatives. Their operation is thus independent of B.C.F.G.A. jurisdiction. Line of payment is from the selling agency to the packer and back to the grower, and the amount a man receives for his fruit (both fresh and processing grades) is determined by a system of price "pooling."

Essentially the "pool" gives all growers the same amount of money for the same variety, grade and size of any commodity sold by the agency during a certain period of time (there is no cut-off time in the apple pool). For example, your Extra Fancy Winesaps might be sold on a market which pays a better price than the market your neighbor's Winesaps were sold on, but you both get the same price. There are "pools" for every type of fruit handled, and into each is dumped fresh fruit sales, by-product sales, and, in some cases, arbitrary price differentials designed to bring certain crops in early enough to keep out American competition.

One valid criticism of "pooling" is that it penalizes the grower who takes the trouble to produce a high quality product because his shipments are lumped with those of less conscientious operators. As one Coldstream grower put it, "pooling just helps those who only go into their orchards when it's time to pick the fruit." Most will agree, however, that it's the fairest method known to deal with a very complicated problem.

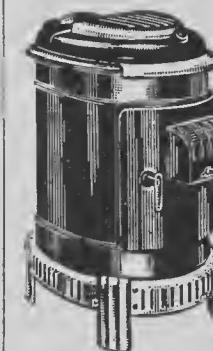
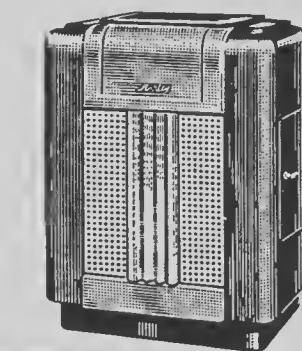
Before the pooled price for a shipment is passed back to the grower the selling, regulatory (Fruit Board), and packing agencies each take a bite out of it to cover incurred expenses. In the past few years many growers have found that their share of the trans-

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action hasn't been enough to cover the costs of production.

Total expenses of a tree fruit farm in the valley run about \$4,437, as compared to \$2,991 for a comparable dairy farm. Labor accounts for 45 per cent of the cost of producing a box of apples, and 69.3 per cent of this is spent on pre-harvest operations such as pruning, spraying, and irrigating, which the grower must spend to maintain his investment. The spray bill alone for one farm for a year was over \$10,000. Then there's the cost of shooks (ready-cut lumber for apple boxes) which has risen from \$29.60 to \$43.60 per hundred in the past 10 years—to this you can add fixed irrigation charges and high land taxes.

All these costs are levied against a box of apples, before the real costs of packing, transportation, and selling have had a whack at it. In 1956 one Penticton grower received 49 cents a box for a shipment of McIntosh apples (66 per cent were "cee" grade), which most fruit men agree costs from \$1.15 to \$1.25 to produce. This year, a Vernon grower got an account sales slip which said he owed the packing house \$18 for handling his apples. No wonder grower resentment made the headlines when it was learned that boxes of apples were selling in Western Canadian stores for over four dollars!

WHEN growers found themselves facing financial ruin, they turned their guns on the nearest and most obvious target, their own selling agency. Some charged B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. was inefficiently run and wasn't doing all it could to find new markets. "Why, so-and-so has an uncle who runs a country store in Saskatchewan and he just can't get any Okanagan apples!" Rumor followed rumor. "The B.C.F.G.A. is run by a clique who are making a good thing out of it." There was even an attempt to found a rival group which would wrest control of the industry away from the 69-year-old Association.

But a vast majority of the growers believed that any necessary changes could be made within the framework of their organization. The B.C.F.G.A. consists of 3,659 growers organized into 30 locals, representing producers throughout the Okanagan, and including those in smaller fruit areas in the Similkameen, Thompson, Kettle and Kootenay valleys. Presiding over these locals are four district councils: Northern (Okanagan), Central, Southern and Kootenay. Each year the locals send delegates to an annual convention where they elect a president and seven executive members to administer the B.C.F.G.A., a chairman and two members to the B.C. Fruit Board, a 10-member Board of Governors for B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., and an 8-member Board of Directors for B.C. Fruit Processors Ltd. These meetings are lively and democratic—a town barber with 25 trees as a sideline has the same voting privileges as a full-time operator with 200 producing acres.

Grower discontent was officially registered on the floor of the 1955 convention when a Penticton "ginger group," led by fruit men C. J. Glass and Herbert Corbishley, demanded a provincial royal commission to investigate the B.C. tree fruit marketing set-up. Their request was turned down flatly that year, and when re-introduced in 1956, was sidetracked in

favor of a federal-provincial body to probe the entire Canadian fruit industry.

Months before the 1957 convention, however, the situation had reached the boiling point. Elements were now creeping into the dispute who were hostile to the whole concept of controlled marketing. When the federal government turned down the idea of a joint probe, the B.C.F.G.A. executive yielded to the Penticton group and asked for a provincial royal commission.

THE B.C. Government acted quickly with the appointment of Dean Earl D. McPhee, head of the U.B.C. Commerce Department, as sole commissioner. Dean McPhee tentatively scheduled the investigation to start January 1, 1957—less than a month before the growers' convention. This point won, the threatened revolt failed to materialize at that meeting. Remembering the chaos of the old free-for-all days, the great majority of fruit men closed ranks and demonstrated faith in their leaders, and in the principles of orderly marketing. Forty-one-year-old Oliver grower, Arthur R. Garrish, who had held the B.C.F.G.A. presidency for six years, was re-elected with an overwhelming majority. In fact, the only change in the executive was to replace a retiring member.

Since then, Dean McPhee has moved systematically through the fruit producing areas listening to facts and opinions from anyone who cared to make a submission. His report, due this fall, is eagerly awaited by all connected with the tree fruit industry. To tide growers over in the meantime, the B.C.F.G.A. has asked the federal government for a deficiency payment on the 1957 apple crop under the Prices Stabilization Act.

WHAT will the royal commission find? For one thing, it will find that only 490 (14 per cent) of the 3,659 growers have the 15 or more

producing acres which experts agree is the amount of apple acreage necessary for an economic unit. Small units can't stand the necessary \$5,000 overhead of a tractor and a sprayer, nor can they support the owner while he replants a portion of his orchard with hardier root stalks to combat the frost danger.

It will also find that a lot of fruit is sold by farm roadside stands, especially in the early ripening areas, and that a lot of fruit leaves the valley via railway express offices as "gift" shipments.

One recommendation might be that savings can be made by amalgamation of the industry's packing house operations. There are 10 independent packing co-operatives, 15 independent private firms, 4 grower-shippers, and an amalgamated growers' co-operative, which has locals at 26 points. B.C.F.G.A. members agree there are far too many shippers, and this has been a key resolution at several conventions.

As far as the sales agency is concerned, the commission will find an organization which has to buck large surpluses in other fruit areas, exchange difficulties, a high-value Canadian dollar, high freight rates, and a lack of import restrictions. In the valley it must tangle with a large proportion of fruit which is sub-standard as to grade and size, climatic variations within the area, and the rising cost of goods and services.

On the whole, it will find an industry as modern as any on the continent, backed by a force of federal and provincial technical men ready to pass on the latest findings. This year, about 50,000 of the new 25-bushel plywood bins will be replacing the traditional apple boxes. Dean McPhee would probably agree that without money and technical "know-how," fruit growing can be as risky as betting on a lame turtle in the Kentucky Derby. V

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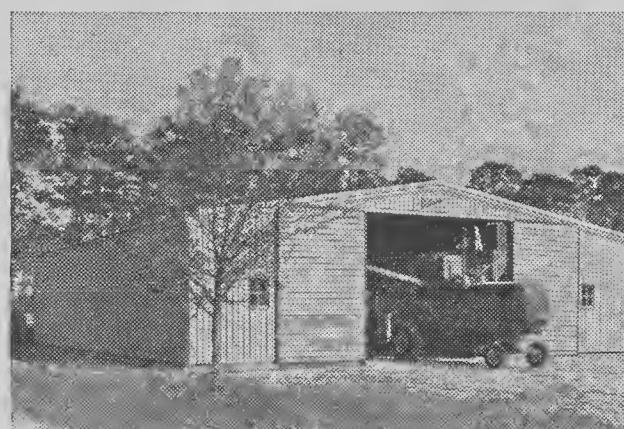
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Continued from page 14

A HARVEST MOUSE

elastic blades back into place behind her. On the outside, this ball of grass was untidy on purpose, so as not to show. So that it would look like just a casual tangle, a mere knot among the stems. But inside, it had to be ready to receive babies.

SHE was too busy to eat, and toiled away in happy industry, preparing a home, but as she ran about looking for silvery hair-grass and bent grasses for lining, she came upon a thistle seed.

It drifted against her, and she stopped to eat it. First she put aside the white candy floss from the pin-head seed, then she got her teeth and quick little hands to it, and skinned it.

The seed was soft and good, rather sharp. She ate both halves. She was fond of thistle seeds and realized suddenly how hungry she was. She caught a cockroach, and shelled him too. Opened a poppy gourd, and took from it a mouthful of black hundreds-and-thousands. Then a few red dock seeds and a caterpillar.

Presently she returned to the nest. It was just about done. She carried a last filament of millet grass into it. This she pulled in after her and bit it up into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pieces. All the nest was now full of this sort of lining. It had no central cavity. Instead there was a wedge of chopped-up hair grass among which she would lay her babies when they came.

Now all was ready, but she fussed about, putting finishing touches here and there.

The wind must have changed, for the machines were sounding louder than before. Slightly disturbed, she climbed to take a look, and cocked her small round ears forward. One combine was a good deal closer than it had been.

She let herself down by her tail and returned to the nest. How beautiful it was! How well made! Ready. And smelling sweetly of cut hay. She inspected her work with delight. Pride of accomplishment was hers. Love and toil were in that nest. It was a job well done.

Suddenly she felt very tired. But, though tired, she could not rest, and clambered about her home all the time adjusting it.

ONLY when a Little Owl spoke did she pause and crouch in terror. This owl, as he so often does, was hunting by daylight, and the harvest mouse was a creature of the day. The owl was smaller than a blackbird, but when his shadow swung over her, it felt gigantic, and the thump of her heart shook her body.

However, she was camouflaged to her background, the owl never noticed those five or six cornstalks moving, not separately but as one in the breeze because of the nest that held them together, and he passed over without seeing her. His vulgar cry sounded further and further away.

Presently it was evening. The warm air cooled. The clatter of tractors ceased. Now barn owls shrieked, and tawny owls sent their hollow quaver

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over the fields. Foxes were about. The moon rose, broad orange, over the harvest.

THE mouse entered her nest, and pulled it to behind her. Her back was aching, quite badly, and during the night her babies were born.

There were six of them. She washed each one with loving care, and laid it in the bed she had prepared, and fed them. Like any other babies, they were naked, wrinkled, and rather ugly, but they were the only thing that mattered in the whole world. They were the heart of the universe.

Later, when they had grown to half an inch and got their fur, they would emerge from the top of the nest and take their place in the world.

Presently day came, and the mouse breakfasted on wheat and other seeds. She sat on a thistle head, anchored by her tail, and polished off the whole crown. A peacock butterfly visited a flower head beside her, to drink dew and nectar. His wings flapped like tan sails and she felt the wind.

In the fields, the harvester took up their work. As they got nearer, the ground started to quake.

The mouse suddenly began to feel nervous. She made anxious little runs to and fro.

But the machine passed on down the line, and she relaxed.

Then it returned, closer still.

Apprehension became alarm, and alarm panic. The mouse didn't know what to do, but of a sudden she darted off, and began feverishly knitting another nest, into which she vaguely intended to transplant her young.

She did not stop to finish it—in fact, it was scarcely even begun, when she left it and tore back to them through the wheat, toward that thundering monster that was eating up everything as it came. Normally she would have bolted from the hot blast and all that roar of mechanical destruction, but now she raced straight toward it.

She was too late. She saw great arms come down over her home. The nest and the corn all round it were cut in a single stroke, and everything taken up and swallowed away. Only stubble remained.



"The hay didn't amount to much . . . but the uranium is turning out real good!"

THE mouse moved off, she did not notice where, and presently found herself in a ditch, where she sat shivering for a time. Inside her, something was hurting.

Every now and then, she ventured toward the wheat again, but there was nothing left.

By evening all the corn was cut. Her whole nest, her home and babies—all her industry and family were utterly destroyed.

She moved away from the place, on and on, as if distance could separate her from pain.

She traveled blindly, and presently she came to another wilder country. There were hedges. There was a pond with rough stuff round. Poplar and willows and brambles and that. This was a place where the very shy grasshopper warblers nested in the spring, and hawk moth caterpillars fattened on jade-green leaves. Here, ripe blackberries hung unpicked and turned to wine. They were eaten only by drunken flies, and they fell off with ripeness into the mirror-water underneath. In the morning, dew showed spiderweb on everything.

The mouse could hear another mouse chirping to her like a wren.

And later on there came a time when she began to look once more for a place to make a home. This time she looked along a broad uncleared ditch—a dike really, where there were yellow rushes and an old moorhen nest. The growth here was thick and prickly, and no one ever came to cut it. She chose a spot among the nettles and knapweed, instead of wheat. Between the stem and leaf of a thistle. It was a good place. Safe. She set to work to make another nest. V

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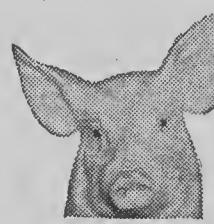
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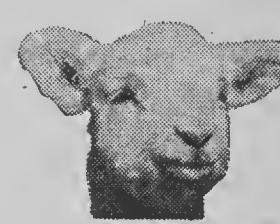
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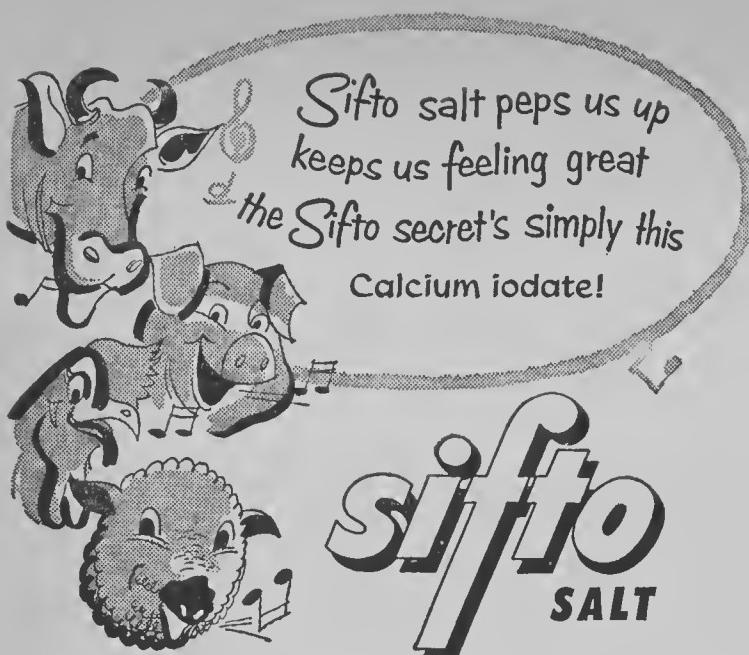


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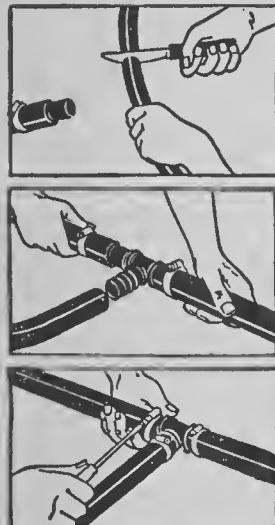
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Continued from page 16

WHEAT OVER THE HILL

ripening weather, and the worst hail year in the memory of any homesteader.

From the snake-fence that closed in the barnyard, Dad's 30 acres of wheat rippled toward the west pasture bush like a lake of waving brown gold. Next to Cramer's line fence, it was so high I could only catch glimpses of Ed and Bub. It was the most talked-about wheat crop in the whole Alberta bush-country then. Seemed to me we'd dreamed of it all our lives . . . and now that we had it, something had gone out of our lives that might never come again.

"Next year, Nellie!"

That was Dad's rallying cry through all those hard homesteading years, from the day he first measured back from the surveyor's pegs and threw up our little cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 12. With Mother piling, he grubbed his first eight acres out of the virgin bushland. He sang each morning he slung his ax over his shoulder, leaving for work before the night dew had soaked the knee-high grasses and pea-vine. He'd work an extra hour after supper, and when he trudged back at nine, his shirt would be hard with sweat, his face black and weary—and content.

With the lines tied behind his neck, Dad opened the first land, leaning his whole weight on the steel walking plow when the share jarred on a root; and the night the breaking was finished, Mother—heavy with Bub then—walked with him up the trail to look at the shiny furrows, moistened by dew and moonlight.

"The yield from that virgin loam—My father could hardly talk. "Nellie—it's bread for all the world!"

How could he foresee the series of late springs and early fall frosts? Marquis wheat took 104 days to ripen. It was heartbreaking to see it rise strong on the breaking, higher where the root fires had burned, then have the frost come too soon. We cut the weightless grain with the mower and raked it into stacks for feed.

Last year, it was a wet fall. We had more than 40 acres broken, 15 in wheat, and rain was drizzling as we hurried to finish the stooking. For 2 weeks the sun scarcely shone on the blackening October bush. Finally we wakened to see it shining—on fields that lay shrouded in snow.

I went along the rows, pulling apart the stooks I had built with such loving care. Mother, with Ed and Bub, helped shake each bundle free of snow. When mitts were too cumbersome, Mother used her bare hands, until they were cracked and bleeding. What grain was chewed out of the thresher graded Five Tough. The elevator wouldn't take it for fear of heating; and all winter long—each time we saw vapor on the frozen air—Dad and I "turned" it in the cold gloom of the granary.

THAT winter my dad first read of Garnet—a wheat that was supposed to ripen in about 90 days. The look came back to his eyes. There was no Garnet seed in the bush-country, and the asking price for it in Edmonton was \$2.25 a bushel, registered seed.

"It's make or break it, Nellie," my father said. "We're seeding 30 acres to Garnet." He turned to us all. "Every dollar Bub gets from trapping goes for Garnet. Every cent Stanley makes from his writing is for registered seed. I'll sell every cow but one if we have to."

By Saint Patrick's, the water was melting on the snake trails, and crocuses were pushing five-pointed stars through the shrinking snow. The gophers came out early, and even the geese seemed to cheer us as their great wedges winged up the smoke-shrouded valley. We were seeding on the third day of May, earlier than ever we had with Marquis.

My Mother worried that it was too good to last, but the weather kept perfect. Warm rains greened the fields; and when the stooking season came, you couldn't even see the rows. I think the reason Dad started us clearing new land so madly was because he couldn't keep away from his Garnet. It swelled into the shotblade when the other homesteaders' Marquis was still only stooking.

"It's a long way from the granary yet," Father would say, as more and more settlers trekked to the farm to admire it.

"Stop talking as if you had it in the bin!" Mother said once. "Likely this'll be a hail year."

"Hahl" my father said. "I studied hail in Kansas, Nellie. That's why I homesteaded this side of the river. Hail follows a river. It goes in belts and streaks, but always south of a river."

"There's the Pembina River," Ed reminded him.

"We're 20 miles from the Pembina!" my father said irritably.

Ed wasn't a pessimist—he just liked to argue. He wanted to be a lawyer some day.

JULY came, sweltering hot. Across the line fence, Jay Cramer's fields were as green as the great balsams along Sucker Creek; but, already, our wheat was coloring. Even Mother caught Dad's optimism. She began getting out the linens for Sunday visitors—linens she had brought as a bride from Kansas. She and Dad sat into the nights talking—partly because the cabin wouldn't cool, even with the door open, but also because of the crop.

"It'll go two thousand bushels, Nellie," my dad predicted, when the kernels were in the milk stage. Now each time he admired the wheat, he could hardly keep his voice level.

Then, in those sultry days—so hot we had to build evening smudges to keep the oxen from going crazy with the flies—we saw the first hailclouds gathering to the west. Suddenly the afternoon would cool. A breath of icy wind would reach us. Then the horizon would clear again.

. Somebody had got hail.

"God spare the poor souls," my mother cried at first, as she always had when a neighbor was in trouble.

Nearly every week there was news of hail hitting somewhere west of the

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Pembina—smashing limbs from trees,
killing chickens. Then the Wrycjoskis
got it, up on the sandhills to the north.
When they drove down to see us, I
thought Mr. Wrycjoski had never
looked so old.

The hail struck closer to home—but
south of the river, as Dad had pre-
dicted, over by Sucker Creek.

Almost every day, wagons drove
into our yard. There were a lot of new
settlers, people we didn't know. But
there were other homesteaders, like
the Wheelers and Bill Braebrook, who
got hailed out too. We heard that the
Corbers wouldn't even have pickings
left to winter the cattle.

"The Lord protect us!" Mother ex-
claimed. But there was something dif-
ferent in her voice, something differ-
ent in the way my father pored over
figures.

We did a lot of visiting, as we al-
ways had when neighbors were struck
by misfortune. Each time we left, the
homesteader and his wife would come
out into the yard and ask if we could
spare them seed, come spring. Seemed
to me, the only people we didn't visit
were our old neighbors, the Corbers.

We had known Alf and Ella Corber
since first we came to Wild Brier Val-
ley. We had visited them more than
anyone else in the early years. We used
to have them over for Christmas, and
they'd invite us back for New Year's
dinner. "Why don't we drop in on
them now?" I asked one evening, when
we were coming home past their cor-
ner.

My mother answered, her voice
sharp. "They've never made a cent

since they came to that farm. We'd
never get paid. They'd be better off if
they sold out and left."

In the end, the Corbers swallowed
their pride and came to see us. Ed
wandering outside after chores,
sighted their wagon jolting past
Cramer's corner of scrub bush, below
our garden.

My mother, touching a match to the
coal-oil lamp, looked significantly at
my father. My dad nodded and went
outside, walking as if he'd done a hard
day's work and dreaded the last of the
evening chores, as their team jogged
into the yard.

CORBERS' horses were slow and
thin; the tires on the wagon were
so loosened they had to be tied with
haywire. Alf and Ella were talking and
smiling as they pulled up. They both
had poor teeth.

"You must be living right, Sam!"
Alf pointed to the flowing wheatfield,
gold-gray in the gathering dust.

"Hah!" My father lifted his hands.
"That stuff's solid gold, Alf. I'm that
much in debt for registered seed, I'd
need four dollars a bushel to clear it,
let alone pay for threshing and twine.
Wished I'd put the land into oats or
summerfallow."

"For goodness sake, look who's
here!" My mother, acting surprised,
was on the porch. She made a great
fuss of inviting Ella in.

Mrs. Corber had brought a sealer
of blueberries. My mother was flus-
tered as she accepted it. "Ella, you'll
let me pay for this. After the misfor-
tune you've had—."

"You'll not pay me, Nellie." Mrs.

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Corber looked at my mother. "You and I have always brought something to each other."

Alf and my dad came in, laughing, and we tried to visit like always.

"We were talking about the first spring you came, Nellie," Alf said to my mother. "You 'member the Sunday we spent catching suckers on the creek?"

"The Lord save us!" my father laughed. "That water was cold!"

"Stanley here was just a shaver then. Member how he wanted to get in to catch the red-striped suckers? Sam was fit to throw him in. Finally I made him a whistle—"

"How the time goes!" my mother exclaimed brightly. "Now he's trying to be a writer, and Ed's talking about going to law school. Lord knows where the money'll come from."

"You were smart even then, Stanley." Ella looked at me, standing by the door. "And a good boy. I remember when your mother left you with me, the time wee Bub was born. I could see then you were going to be a book writer. You'd sit for hours telling stories to the dog."

I had to go outside. When the Corbers finally emerged, only my dad was talking.

"I'm ten kinds of a fool Alf, but I've promised away more wheat than I've got—if," my father said wearily, "I ever get it. Just between old friends, Alf, surely you can get cheaper seed somewhere? This is Garnet, you know, and *any* registered seed's so hanged expensive to begin with . . ."

That was what Mother meant when she said we couldn't go to visit the Corbers, or the Wheelers, or the Braebrooks. Something had gone from our homesteading happiness in the valley.

MY dad came out of the house with the ax. He shouted for Ed and Bub, then turned to me. "We're clearing a few more hours, Stanley. Tomorrow we're taking a trip to town."

"To town?" I stared at my dad. "In the middle of the week? With the clearing to be done—"

My father smiled, as if it was a casual event. "Son, your mother was raised to be better than this—to pretty clothes and concerts and the like. Can't blame her for getting sick of homestead cooking, of homemade chairs, of never seeing a neighbor for weeks. Stanley," my father said, "we're over the hill now. Life's going to be different for all of us."

Wild Brier consisted of two streets running east and west; with Centre Avenue sloping downhill from the Community Hall on the south, to the railway depot. Along the tracks stood the grain elevator and stock-loading pens and a slough where muskrats built their push-ups each fall. The two-storey frame hotel, Main Street West, and the unpainted, hip-roofed livery stable, on Second Street West, were the biggest buildings in town.

My dad's good shirt was stained with sweat as the listless horses pulled up before the livery barn. We had taken the end-gate out of the wagon for Mother's benefit; even so, Dad had to help her dismount. I swung over the side; Ed and Bub climbed out onto the high rear wheels and jumped to the hard-packed earth.

As long as I could remember, even for the Christmas Concert, we had always tied up to the hitching rail and thrown the horses a bundle of greenfeed. But this morning, Dad had told us not to bother with bundles. Ed gawked as the uncommunicative liveryman started taking the halter-ropes from the hames.

"It's a whole dollar," Bub breathed. "just to put them in the barn!"

"Always put your animals in out of the heat, son," Dad said loudly. "Give them a bite of oats," he added, to the liveryman.

"Another fifty cents!" Ed reminded him, in a whisper.

"Dollar," the liveryman corrected, without even looking our way. "I'm gonna have to pay a lot for feed this winter."

Feeling slightly chagrined at our failure to impress the liveryman, we started down the wooden sidewalk toward Centre Avenue. Ed drew our attention to the quack-grass growing between the planks of the sidewalk.

"That's where our weeds come from. These town guys should be sued."

There didn't seem to be anyone to see, much less to sue. The tinkle of the blacksmith's hammer sounded listlessly. Dogs panted in the shade of the sunburnt buildings. We turned north on Centre Avenue, into the Manhattan Cafe.

The place was cool, dim and deserted. It was fully five minutes before Mah - Kat - On - Lee appeared. The Chinese proprietor's sallow skin glinted as he moved to the counter, half-closed eyes taking us in from head to toe.

"Hot weather. Ice cleamy?"

My father appeared casual. "We were thinking of dinner, Mah."

"Sook; sowbelly or flied chicken; ice-cleamy, apple or bluebelly ply."

"Sam, I can't stomach sowbelly!"



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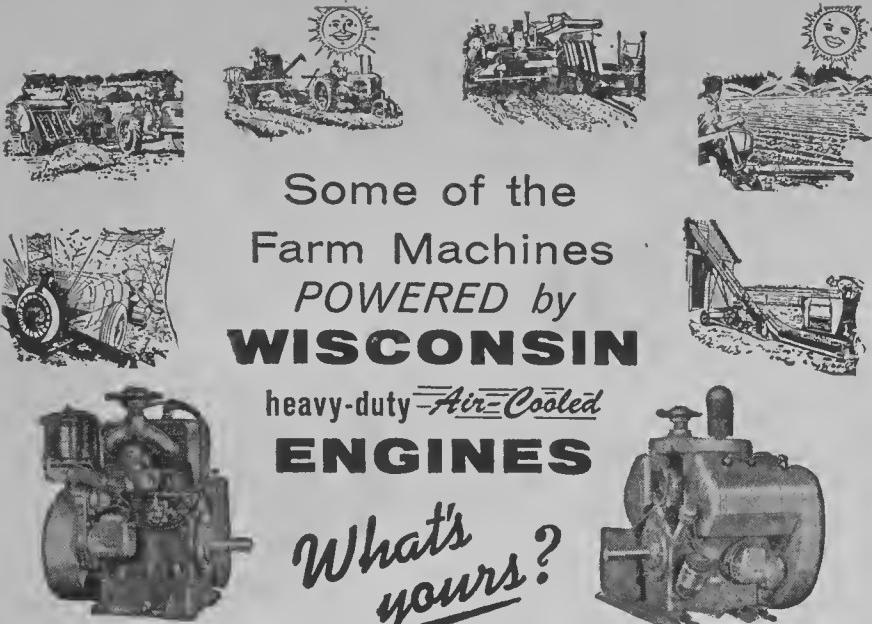
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my mother whispered. "Maybe chicken."

"You sittee." Mah-Kat-On-Lee shuffled back toward the kitchen. "I cookee velly quickly."

WE sat in one of the three booths along the south wall. The Chinese came back to the counter for his cleaver. He came around to the booth and looked at us in contemplative silence, as if to make sure we weren't a figment of the heat, then shuffled off with a determined grip on the cleaver.

We heard the screen door to the kitchen slam. Mother jumped when the sudden squawk of a chicken was abruptly cut off in the lean-to outside.

Ed broke the silence. "Fresh meat," he said.

The soup was cold and greasy. Dad tried to make polite talk while we waited three-quarters of an hour for the chicken. Finally the proprietor of the Manhattan Cafe appeared, a white towel on one arm. The big platter he carried was likewise covered with a white napkin.

Mother brightened. "My, it's nice to be eating out for a change!"

"Sure is," Father agreed. "How's business, Mah?"

"No business," the Chinese said. "Commit slew-i-cide velly soon."

We waited until he was back in the kitchen. Mother spread her napkin. Father did likewise. Bub, without formality, bit into a piece of fried chicken. He looked surprised and bit again. Then he put his head back against the back of the booth, meanwhile tugging at the chicken with both hands. His eyes began to bulge.

"Bub!" my father yelled. "Where's your manners?"

"All right," Bub said panting. "You try it."

Dad tried. So did Mother. So did I. Our efforts were psychologically circumscribed by the silent reappearance of Mah - Kat - On - Lee. He drooped behind the counter, watching us with distinct displeasure.

"He must have bought that chicken the first year he came in," Dad said, in a low voice, smiling for Mah's benefit.

Finally, we pushed the half-eaten chicken away. The proprietor put the towel back on his arm. He shuffled over. "Dessert?"

We all chose apple pie, which was moldy. I thought Mother was going to cry as Dad paid for our dinner.

"It's all right, Mother," Dad said, without enthusiasm. "Let's get the mail and look around town."

THERE wasn't much to see, except the heat-hung streets and deserted buildings. We wound up in front of Ace Bean's woodworking shop—"Coffins & Corner Cupboards A Specialty"—directly across the street from the Manhattan Cafe. Sounds of planing came from within. Dad stopped.

Old Ace had been a Montana sheriff before coming to the Alberta bushland. Now, most of his time went to making coffins. We could see seven of them, through the open doorway, sitting on wooden trestles.

"Thought Mother might like to see what can be done about those kitchen cupboards," my father said loudly, but knew he wanted mostly to see inside.

Ace Bean emerged from the rear of the shop to meet us. He was 82; short and straight as a gun barrel. His little goatee was snow-white; his eyes piercing blue. At Dad's request, he showed us the coffin he had made for himself, from white pine. Bub's eyes popped when Dad asked Ace if he had ever shot anybody.

"A few," Ace said. The way he talked, you believed him. "Hung a lot more." Ace looked down at his plane and added: "I always keep thinking, though—it was a shame they weren't buried in coffins."

"Take me out of here!" my mother whispered. "Take me home!"

Climbing into the wagon, you couldn't touch the metal tires. As we drove out of town, balloon-shaped copperheads—their contours ringed with faint white silk—were piling in the southwest. Not a leaf stirred along the roadside. The sun seemed suspended in a brassy sky.

It was a long way home.

Sometimes we boys would jump out of the wagon and walk half-a-mile, trying to fan ourselves with poplar branches. The heat was close and sultry. Away to the southwest, where our homestead was, the sky had grown blacker, until it was a seething, twisting bloated cauldron of many sores and colors. Every few seconds the great mass was touched with tongues of lightning. Every time my father glanced at it, he hurried the horses.

WE were well past Jay Cramer's shack, onto the open range-line and less than a mile from home, when the sun was suddenly sucked from the smouldering sky. Dad grabbed the whip as fearsome clouds rolled overhead. We were almost at the range-line corner when the wind hit us. It was like an Arctic breath.

Father pulled up the trembling team. "Bub! Ed! Unhitch the traces!"

"No!" my mother yelled. "Sam, take me home!"

"Get that neckyoke off!" Father shouted at me. "Nellie, for God's sake, get out of the wagon."

"We can make it home!" my mother screamed. "Oh, Sam, the money we've wasted this day . . . I want to get back to my chickens."

My dad pulled her bodily off the wagon.

"Stay under that box, Mother," he said gently. "Whatever you do, darling, stay under."

Cramer's cattle, bawling madly, their tails straight out behind them, tore crazily across his summerfallow, which bordered the range-line. They were galloping straight toward the fence which separated the summerfallow and wheat—toward the fence, through it as if it were a mirage—straight through the wheat, still bawling in terror—headed for the bush.

"Stanley!" My father shook me. "Hurry, son. You've got to help me. Tie King to the back wheel, on this side. Hang onto his bit, don't let it go. I'll take Bess. Boys" — he glanced around—"get under the wagon with Mother. Don't let her be frightened. Ed, Bub, don't let her out of there—please, boys."

A bolt of white lightning split the vacuum of sky, trembled, brightened, and the thunder shook the road

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under our feet. King leaped, jerking me off the ground.

"Whoa, Bess! Ho, King!" My father's voice was steady. "Easy there now!"

Dad had to grab both sides of Bess' bit, using all his weight to swing her back to earth. A wild roar, as of an earthquake, was filling the darkening day.

"Hurry, Stanley—tie him up." Dad's voice was urgently steady. "Whoa, boy—easy Bess! Keep close to the wagon, Stanley. Keep Mother safe, boys, under the box and as far over to this side as you can . . ."

I had got King tied and was crouching against the shelter of the wagon, hands on King's bit, when the first hailstone cracked. It was as if somebody had hit the empty wagon box with an ax. The hailstone, big as a pullet egg, bounced over the horses' backs into the wild raspberry bushes that lined the dusty roadside.

Lightning forked wickedly again, then the road was whitening under hailstones. It looked as if the earth had opened up under terrific pressure, shooting hail skyward, but the stones were smashing out of the northwest on sheets of drenching rain, raising a curtain of mud around us, sending the horses rearing wildly. The raspberry bushes flattened and vanished. For two minutes, the noise was like a tornado. Then suddenly there was an easing that was almost like a calm.

The horses, their eyes rolling white, were still rearing. Under the wagon, Bub was whimpering.

"Daddy . . . Daddy . . ."

"Ssh, darling, shush!" my mother soothed. "It's over, thank God. It's over!"

"Hold on, Bub!" Dad yelled. "Stay down, everybody. Now she's really coming."

There was a rumble like thunder across the summerfallow. Only it wasn't thunder. It was a hail front, blotting out Cramer's land, its very breath flattening the sodden grasses before it.

King reared up before the first stones struck. I was jerked higher than the wagon box, and the rings of his bit hurt my hands. At the same time, a thousand fists hit me on the back and head.

"Stanley, let him loose. We'll never hold them."

My father's shout was lost as Bess leaped backwards, throwing him on his face. The wagon, heavy though it was, pivoted precariously under the horses' wildness. Bub screamed.

"Stanley!" Father was trying to shield his head with his left hand. His good white shirt was flapping in white shreds. "Cut them loose. Don't let them pull the wagon over."

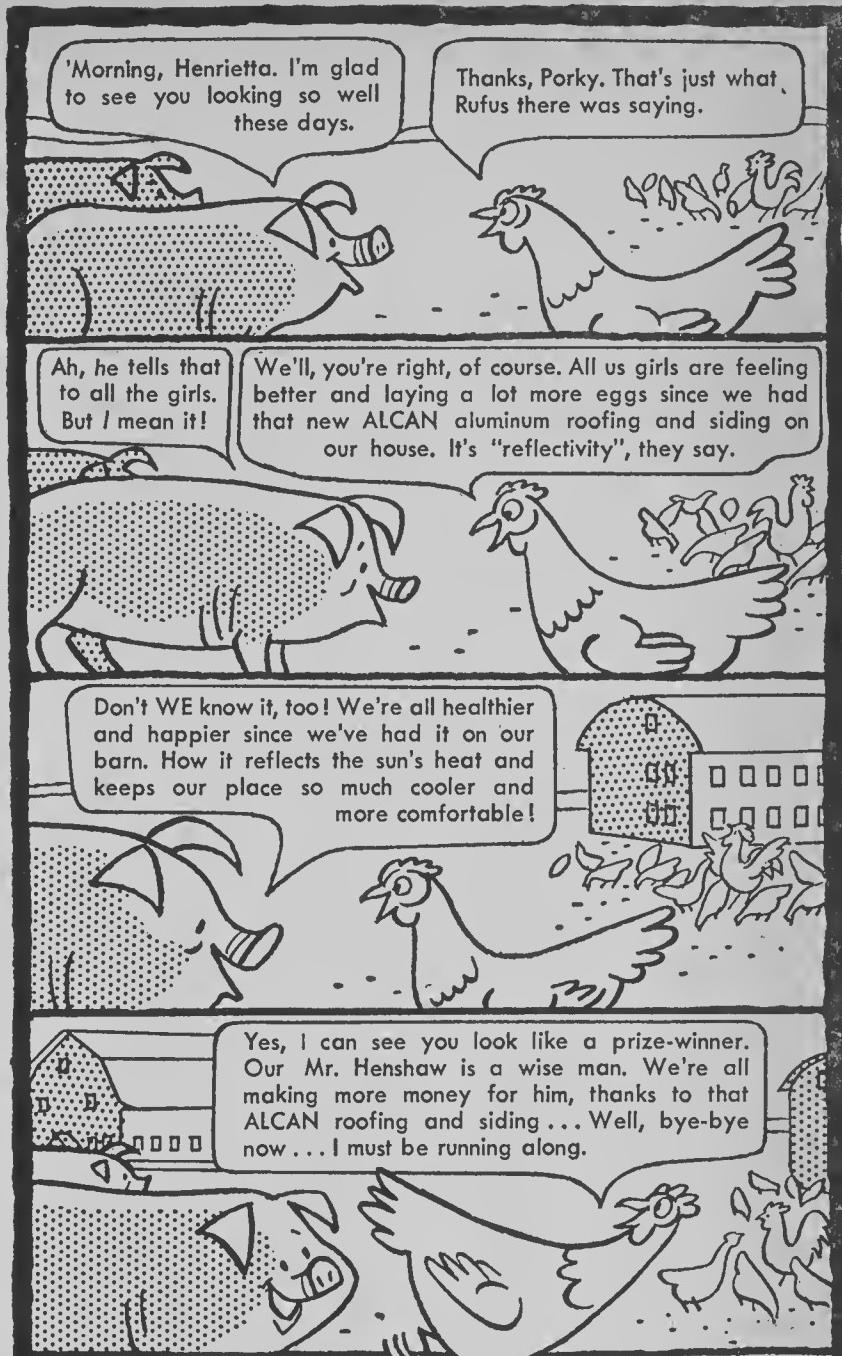
His right hand was fishing for his jackknife. He got to his knees. A hailstone, big as a duck egg, hit him behind the ear. He fell on his face as the horses reared in fresh terror.

"Sam!" my mother screamed. It was like no scream I have ever heard before or since. "Sam!"

Ed grabbed her legs, pulled her back under the wagon. I grabbed for the fallen knife as a hailstone, sharp as a splintered rock, slashed the side of my cheek. Another hit my wrist; the knife dropped, and my right hand lost all feeling. I had to keep watching it, as I moved toward the knife—the

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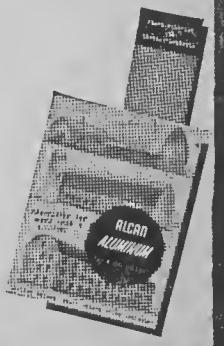
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knife that seemed to dance and blur amidst the falling hail.

Suddenly there was no longer any sharpness to the pain, or any noise. Just a dull droning. Just King, leaping high above me, jerking against the halter that tied him to the heavy oak wheel. Just the halter rope, thick and black through the shroud of falling ice.

My hand, holding the knife again, rose. King fell backward into the storm. Bess gave a last violent jerk. And suddenly I couldn't see her.

I turned to my father, lying still under the pounding hail. I locked my arms around his chest and moved back toward the wagon box—a dark blot on the road, but far, far away . . .

Twelve minutes it lasted (Cramer told us later) — twelve minutes that

seemed as many days. The first thing my eyes focused on was the sun, coming out steady and soft, on the shiny ice. Last great drops of rain, the size of silver bullets, stabbed slowly out of the sun. The roadside was a flashflood of green boughs and leaves and slushy ice. I was propped under the wagon box, against the wheel, Mother crying over me and Dad rubbing my wrists.

I gave a thankful smile. "Dad, you all right?"

"Never felt better, son!" Dad tried to grin, then he turned his face away and crawled out on the slushy road. His back was covered with mud and bruises. I crawled after him, wanting the sun, shivering with cold. Dad had a great red welt behind his ear. Away

to the east, silent sheet lightning followed the inky back of the storm.

Dad took a long breath and faced me. "That was a daisy-cutter, Stanley."

"Sure was," I said shakily.

Ed and Bub joined us. Ed's face was white. Bub was crying. So was my mother—without hope—still under the wagon box. Dad reached under, to take her hand.

"Nellie, it's all over." He helped her upright, still sobbing. "Mother, we're all right, every one of us. We're safe, dear heart!"

I had never heard my dad talk like that in all our years on the homestead. But my mother wouldn't be comforted. Her dress was ruined, her good shoes heavy with mud. "I brought us to this! Oh, Sam . . ."

"Nellie," Dad said, "this was our first big mistake. We forgot what brought us our homestead."

"The hat!" My mother didn't seem to hear him. "When I wore it for you, Sam, you were all I wanted! You, and life to our own making! Good neighbors, and peace with myself."

"Mom," my dad said softly, "I'm allowing us that one mistake. Will you allow it, too?"

That way, he got her comforted. Then he turned to us.

"Come on boys. Let's help Mother home and have supper. Heaven knows where the team is, but they'll turn up somewhere."

WE walked on the wet grass sides of the dirt road. The boys took off their shoes and shrieked at their footprints. Close to the house, they tore ahead of us. My head ached, so I was glad to follow Mother's pace.

We passed Cramer's scrub. The garden lay between it and our cabin, up on the hill. Mother looked at the battered rows of vegetables.

"Now, Nellie," Dad said, as her chin started to tremble again.

"It's not that, Sam! I'm remembering Ella brought me blueberries—"

"Dad! Hey, Dad!"

Ed and Bub were back up on the hill, waving their shoes above their heads. "Come and look!"

Heedless of the mud, we ran to join them. From the yard, already starting to dry, we stared in amazement at the wheat field. The east side, next to Cramer's, looked as if a jagged cyclone had swathed it. But beyond that, to the west and over the knoll, the field waved . . . wet with drops of rain, but tall and strong, glistening gold in the gentle sun.

"My God!" My father rubbed his eyes. "Hail hits in streaks, but—" His face worked as he looked at Mother. He started unsteadily toward the snake-fence, as if he would examine the whole 30 acres; then he turned and came back to us.

"Mother, boys, it's your crop, too . . . yours a lot more than mine. But I'd like to suggest we visit a few old neighbors—offer them what seed they need. They can pay it back when they get a harvest."

"Ed and Bub!" It was something to see my mother's face. "Gather the eggs and slop the pigs. Stanley, don't you do anything. Sam, you could fetch the oxen up with the cows. We could do the milking early and drive to Corbers' for an evening visit—"

"Oh, dear!" my mother broke down. "It's so good to be home!"



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Heirlooms

To help her hold her head high in that new colony, Canada, emigrating Great-Grandma may have tucked away in her trunk a favorite china plate. Times could be terrible in such a wild country, but a glance now and then at the lovely dish would remind her she came from fine, durable stock.

If Great-Grandma's china is still not chipped or cracked, an antique dealer will very likely pay a good price for it. He would also be interested in the home furnishings Great-Grandma acquired on arrival in Canada. Why not shine them up, carefully, and give them a place of honor in your own home?

You may have odd pieces of the Flowing Blue stone chinaware, perhaps in the beloved Willow pattern. Or Historical Blue china, which pictures famous battles or Canadian landscapes.

Lusters (pottery with a metallic sheen) were popular with those who could not afford gold or silver plate, and are valuable now

by RUTH GILL

as collectors' items. So are old, undamaged articles of colored glass. Stoneware crocks, jugs, bottles, jars, or bowls may be worth saving, especially if a name or early date is drawn in color under the glaze.

Pewter, which used to be a low-priced substitute for silver, is valuable in old designs, and iron items, especially those made in early Quebec or by United Empire Loyalists, can be important to collectors . . . door latches, locks, spoons, forks, skewers, andirons, tongs and shovels, trivets on which swung iron kettles, sadiron stands, weather vanes.

You may have some old wooden pieces—beech plates and butter paddles, cedar soap buckets, washtubs, or troughs, maple butter bowls, pine salt boxes, poplar or basswood scoops and spoons.

Such things are valuable because they were hand-made or of individual design. For ingenuity alone they could be treasured in the present day homes of descendants. V



"Trillium"

These Designs Tell Canada's Story

by BETH PETERAN

A MAN can take credit for having a quilt and rugmaking department added to the Simcoe, Ont., County Arts and Crafts Association but, given official recognition, the ladies took hold confidently and for their efforts can show an outstanding Quilt and Rug Fair.

One evening as William Cranston, editor of the Midland, Ont., Free Press, entertained Danish artist Thor Hansen, Mr. Cranston began to tell of his interest in early Canadian life and the preservation of pioneer relics. To demonstrate the skilful handwork of the early settlers, he brought out a trunk filled with quilts made by his own mother.

"Both design and workmanship are outstanding," said Mr. Hansen. "What a pity this art is being allowed to die."

Mr. Cranston pondered the statement, and soon after set out to encourage the saving of such crafts. At his instigation, a quilt and rugmaking department was added in 1945 to the Simcoe County Arts and Crafts Association. The new branch attracted immediate interest, and membership mounted. Many church and Women's Institute groups affiliated with the new organization, continuing its work in their own districts.

IN 1949 the Association held its first Quilt and Rug Fair in Midland. Since then, successive fairs have been held in Barrie, Orillia, Collingwood, and Midland. Each year new patterns appear and the quality of workmanship improves.

"We always hold our Fair in summer when approximately 50,000 visitors enter the Georgian Bay area," explained Mrs. T. H. Kells, past chairman. "As a result we have received orders for quilts and rugs from all parts of Canada and the United States. The first time Collingwood was the Fair

site, the businessmen couldn't have been less interested. They looked when chartered buses filled with women rolled into town, and were delighted when the visitors patronized their stores and restaurants. The next time around it was a different story . . . business concerns helped us all they could."

Once the Collingwood Chamber of Commerce realized the advertising opportunity, they supplied free car stickers for advance distribution by gasoline stations, strung a welcoming banner across the highway in front of the curling rink where the fair was held, hired a local carpenter to help the women put the exhibits in place, and donated potted evergreens for background. The 4-H club added to the attractiveness of the scene by installing a fish and lily pond flanked by greenery.

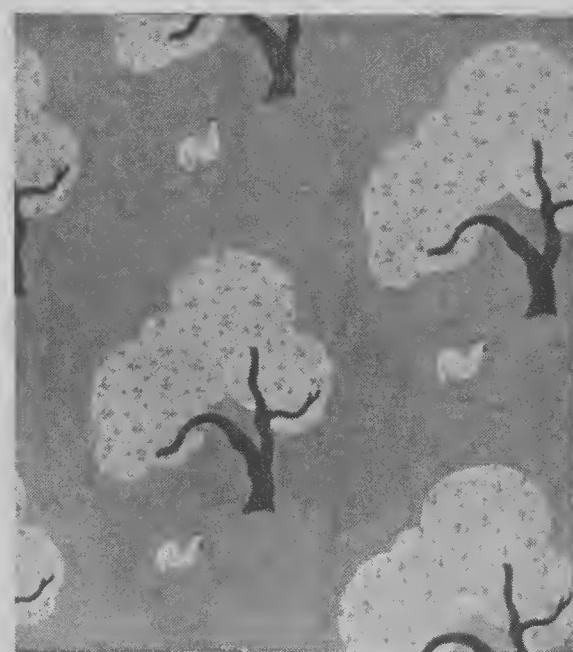
THE exhibition is non-competitive," Mrs. Kells emphasized. "Its primary aim is not money-raising, but to help preserve the crafts of quilt and rugmaking, and to stimulate an interest in new patterns, particularly those related to local history."

Each year a theme is chosen for the Fair. One year it was "QUILTS AND RUGS THROUGH THE YEARS." Exhibits were divided into Pioneer, Gay Nineties, and Modern sections, with a bedroom furnished in the manner of each era. Another year the theme was "QUILTS AND RUGS FOR FAMILY LIVING," and furnished rooms again illustrated how these might be used to advantage.

Entries come from individuals, church, and Women's Institute groups. They range from very old quilts to those so new that the midnight oil is burned to complete them in time for the Fair. One year a 12-year-old girl entered a very creditable piece of her own handwork. Mrs. C. E. Vancise of



"Log Cabin"

"Apple Orchard"
—a new quilt pattern.

"Northern Night"

—designed by Mrs. Ada Torrance, Orillia, Ont., and winner of a national quilt design competition.



"Landing of Champlain"

—A rug designed and made by Mrs. V. Trask, Orillia, Ont.

Stayner, Ont., has entered a *Rob Peter to Pay Paul* quilt that is approximately 110 years old. Mrs. Charles Kennedy of Collingwood showed a quilt woven over 150 years ago, and there are many more almost a century old. The list of titles in the Fair catalog reads like a flower display: *Calico Sunflower*, *Rose of Sharon*, *Bed of Peonies*, *Dahlia*, *Southern Cherry*, and *Chestnut Blossoms*. One appliqued quilt, not for sale, portrayed six scenes from the life of Joseph.

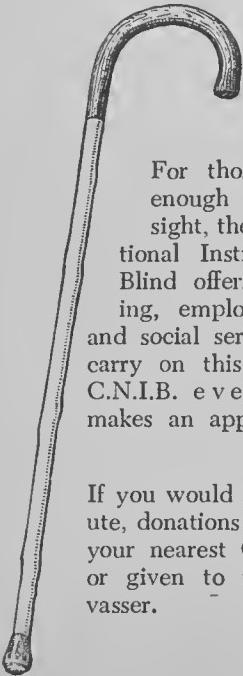
THE rugs are just as beautiful. Mrs. Katie Mitchell has shown a rug brought from Scotland by her grandparents over 109 years ago. Mrs. V. Dicker of Shanty Bay, Ont., brought a door mat braided from corn husks. Rug patterns displayed have included, *Water Wheel*, *Punkinhead*, *White Swan*, *Lone Star*, and *Apple Pickers*. A New Canadian showed a rug of hand-spun and woven wool. The dyes had been made from weeds.

Demonstrations of quilt and rug-making are held at each Fair. A Book Nook gives visitors an opportunity to read further on the handcrafts, and members of other divisions of the Simcoe County Arts and Crafts Association have a booth to display and sell their paintings, woodwork, leatherwork and feltwork. For this privilege, the Fair Board requests 10 per cent of all sales.

This Quilt and Rug Fair was the only one of its kind in Canada until recently when a group in Windsor, Ont., staged a Fair. "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," observed Mrs. Kells. "We were happy to loan them some of our quilts to round out the exhibit."

The amazing success of this quilt and rugmaking group has to be credited to the enthusiasm of its members. Nothing daunts them. As one woman explained, "We couldn't find a piece of material the right color to finish a quilt, so Mrs. Kells cut up a good pair of her husband's slacks and we used that." V

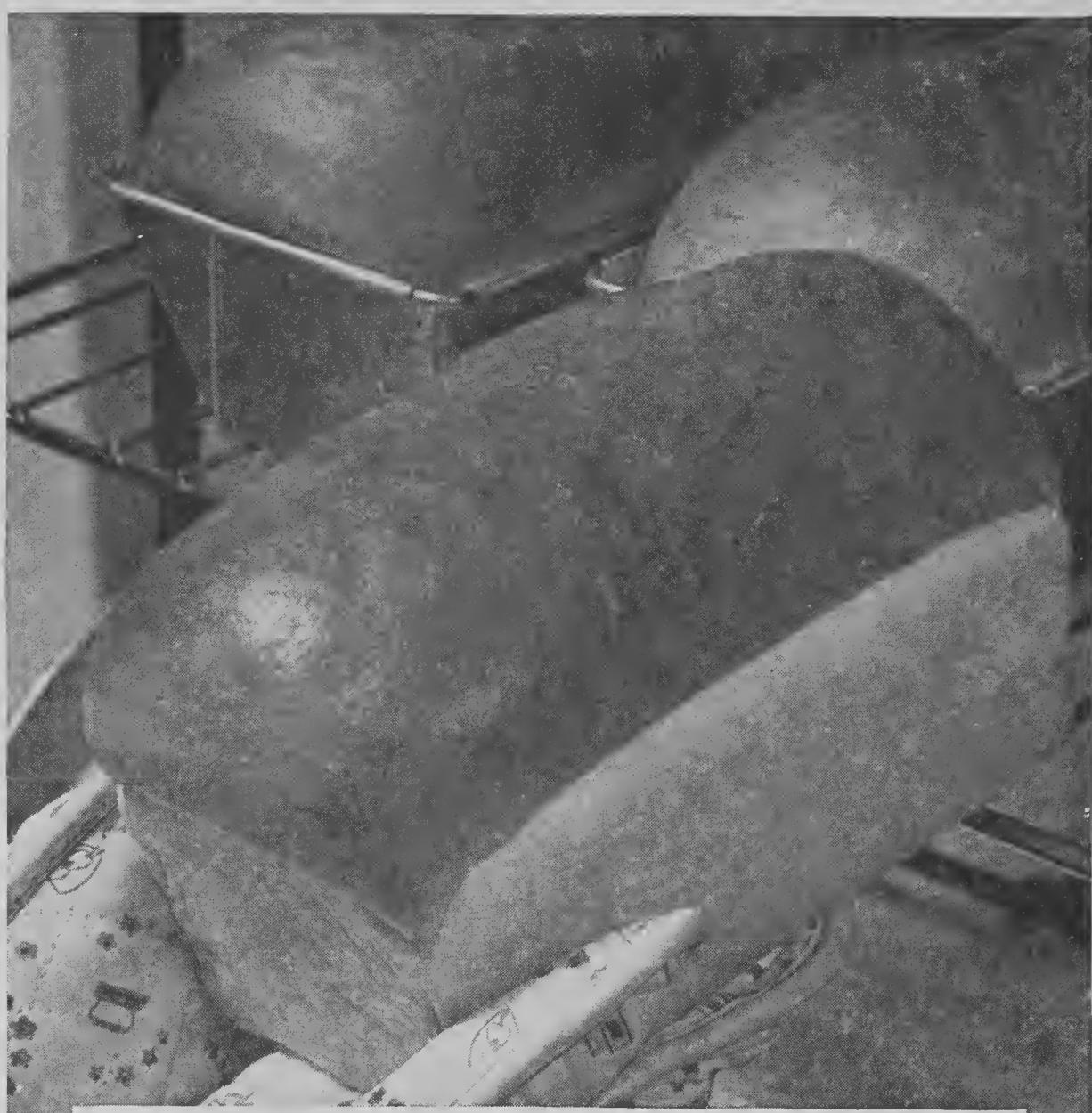
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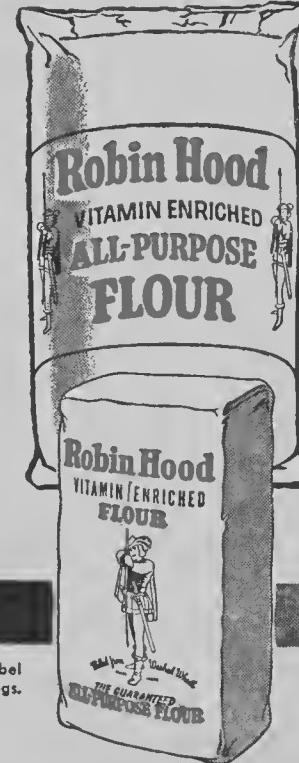


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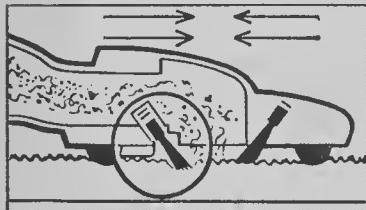
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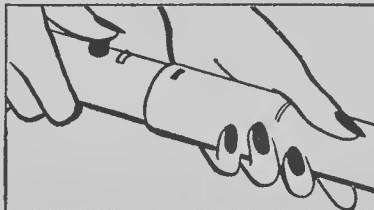
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Relax in a Rocking Chair

by CLARE MARCUS

EVERY nursery should be furnished with a rocking chair. It need not be new. An old rocker, borrowed from grandma's attic or picked up at an auction, will do just as well. The important thing is that it be comfortable, preferably fitted with a cushion for mother's back.

The moment a rocking chair moves into the nursery, or the bedroom that baby shares with his parents, much of the tension that so often accompanies night feedings and crying spells disappears. I first realized this in the middle of just such a long night. Our third son had gone to sleep in my arms, lulled into dreamland by the soothing motion of the rocking chair, and I wondered why I had not thought earlier of rocking babies to sleep.

You can't feel cross or rushed in a rocking chair, not even at three in the morning. Our grandmothers knew it, and most of them kept a rocker handy, often in the kitchen.

It is not only the gentle motion of the rocker but the creak that counts. Many modern children's rockers are equipped with music boxes that play tinkling tunes. However, these cannot compare with the companionable creaking of an old rocker. It is a friendly sound to which the baby listens intently, eyes open wide at first, until slowly he falls asleep.

Later, when baby grows into an adventure-seeking toddler, mother's rocking chair is the perfect place for loving away hurt feelings or the pain of bruises. Then it is not surprising to see the toddler repeat the loving act with her dolly, setting her in a doll-size rocker and crooning away the imagined sobbing.

The rocking chair offers a lifetime of comforts. Through chill winter evenings or lazy summer afternoons on the porch, it is the best chair of all. The Canadian, A. M. Klein, described it aptly in his poem "The Rocking Chair,"

*"... To its time the evenings are rolled away;
And in its peace the pensive mother knits*

*Contentment to be worn by her family
Grown up, but still cradled by the
chair in which she sits."*

Rocking chairs became so popular in the 1800's that usually a sturdy rocker was one of the first purchases a bridegroom of those days made for his new home. An interesting innovation was the rocking cradle settee. In this variation of the rocking chair, the mother sat at one end while the baby lay cozily in the crib-like opposite end. This way the mother was able to knit or sew as she rocked her infant. Some of these rocking cradles were made for twins, one at each end, with a place in the center for the mother to sit. Later, the crib parts would be removed to allow seating space for three persons.

The spring rocker came into being sometime toward the end of the 1800's and remains popular today. A curious spindle-back rocker was fitted with a writing arm and foot rest. What a handy chair that would be today! Perhaps we would get more friendly letters written, lazily rocking newsy thoughts to mind.

The rocking chair is rooted deeply in North American history, but though it is a chair from the past, it is not out of place in today's living. In town or country home, it inspires mellow motherliness and contented babies. v



Mal Ferrell photo
Mother and child are dear to one another in the peace a rocker brings.



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Lunch-in-a-Box

Your child's health as well as his progress and interest in school may be affected by the meal he eats each day

by JULIA MANN

IT'S that meal-in-a-box time again! Time to take Jimmy's lunch box down from the shelf and blow off the dust—for school days are here again.

For many homemakers this may be accompanied by a sigh of despair. Five days each week for 10 months! Can time be saved? Are there any new ideas? How can that all-important balanced menu so necessary to the growing Jimmys and Susans be maintained?

Lunch is equally as important as either breakfast or dinner, but many times it becomes a real "problem meal." Those carrying their lunch may discover that they are expected to lunch on an uninspired collection of leftovers. Perhaps some of the following suggestions will be helpful to you, who prepare a meal-in-a-box noon lunch.

In the first place, having the right equipment to pack a lunch, and having it conveniently located in one spot is a great time and energy saver. If one corner of your kitchen becomes the preparation center for lunch boxes, it will certainly help with the organization. A shelf near the bread box would be a good location. Why not have it stocked with paper napkins, waxed paper, elastic bands, small jars with tight-fitting lids, extra spoons, sharp knives and a bread board? It's a good idea to keep seasonings, salad dressing, mustard and vinegar handy. Also, jars of prepared-ahead sandwich fillings that will keep well in the refrigerator will be welcome when time is precious.

The ideal lunch box is made of metal or a durable plastic, with a convenient carrying handle, and well ventilated. It should be a box that can be easily cleaned, because daily washing and airing are considered

essential. Some simple identification will be useful in helping to avoid loss or misplacement.

DOCTORS and nutritionists agree that every noon lunch should provide about one-third of the day's food needs. Thus the packed lunch takes on added significance because it must play its role as a meal rather than a noon-day snack. It is a good idea to plan the lunch box meal from a pattern, which has been measured to fit the day's food needs. Each lunch you pack will contain its one-third share, if it contains one food from each of these groups:

Meat or fish, eggs, poultry, cheese, peanut butter, dried peas, beans or nuts.

Fruit or vegetables either raw or cooked.

Milk to drink or eat.

Bread, whole wheat or white or whole grain muffins.

Extras may be added, of course, but this is the basic pattern.

Here are two suggested menu patterns for the child who carries his lunch to school.

Pattern 1

Hot Soup or Main Dish
Sandwich — Crackers
Salad or Relishes
Cookies or Cakes and Fruit
Flavored Milk Beverage

Pattern 2

Two Kinds of Sandwiches
Raw Vegetables
Rich Milk Dessert
Cake or Cookies — Milk

When making out the menus, talk it over with your lunch carrier and include his favorite foods. Appetites change too, and that will affect your planning.

The bread used in sandwiches can be varied more than is often realized. Some of the fancy fruit breads make tasty sandwiches with just butter. For a change, use rolls or buns instead of bread. Occasionally, try salted crackers or graham wafers for sandwiches.

You can do things with butter also to give a subtle lift to a sandwich filling. Try creaming into softened butter a little lemon juice, horseradish, onion salt, parsley, catsup, honey, grated orange rind or grated cheddar cheese.

HAVE you thought of these ideas for your lunch box desserts? When baking a cake, use part of the batter to make a few cupcakes. These are especially suited to the lunch box. Those baked in paper cups stay fresh longer than those baked in muffin tins. Fruit turnovers are appetizing alternates for a wedge of pie. Apple turnovers can be made from a 5-inch square of pastry, by placing drained, cooked apple slices in the center. Then sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and lemon juice and dot with butter. Moisten the edges of the pastry with cold water and fold over to form a triangle, sealing the edges well with the tines of a fork. Cut slits in the top, brush with milk and sprinkle with sugar. These turnovers should be baked for 15 to 20 minutes in a very hot oven (475°F).

Then let's have a surprise tuck-in for every lunch box. The shining eyes of a youngster anticipating a "surprise" are incentive enough to keep you planning them. It doesn't always have to be something to eat; sometimes include a cartoon, a special day greeting card, or a nickel for an after-school treat. For the food "surprise," try neatly wrapped packages of



washed raisins or nuts, a gaily decorated gingerbread man, several juicy dates stuffed with peanut butter, or a very favorite fruit.

Following are some ideas for sandwich fillings and cookies. Perhaps they will be new to you.

Sandwich Spreads:

Tuna-Almond

A special treat to pick up lagging appetites:
Yield— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. tuna fish	2 tsp. lemon juice
2 T. almonds (or peanuts)	2 T. salad dressing

Flake the tuna fish and combine with the chopped blanched almonds or peanuts. Add the lemon juice and salad dressing.

Egg-Seafood

To make a dainty sandwich
Yield—6-8 sandwiches

1 small can chicken haddie	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. onion
2 hard cooked eggs	Salt
	Pepper
1-2 T. catsup	Mayonnaise

Combine the chicken haddie with the chopped hard cooked eggs. Add the catsup, grated onion, salt and pepper. Moisten with mayonnaise.

Orange Cheese Butter

A children's favorite
Yield— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup

3 oz. pkg. cream cheese	1 T. orange juice
	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. orange rind

Combine the cream cheese, peanut butter, orange juice and the grated orange rind. This will keep well in the refrigerator.

Wiener-Egg

It pleases teenagers and grownups alike
Yield— $\frac{3}{4}$ c. filling

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. wieners, chopped	1 T. chili sauce
1 c. hard cooked egg, chopped	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
1 T. minced onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. prepared mustard
	Dash of pepper

Combine the chopped cooked wieners and the chopped hard cooked eggs. Add the onion, chili sauce, salt, prepared mustard and pepper.

Baked Bean-Salami

It's a man-sized filling
Yield—6 sandwiches

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. salami	2 tsp. prepared mustard
1 16-oz. tin baked beans with tomato sauce	1 tsp. minced onion
2 T. chili sauce	

Snip the salami into small bits. Place in a mixing bowl with the baked beans, adding the chili sauce, prepared mustard, and onion. Mash with a fork.

Sweet Fillers:

Three-in-One Cookies

Refrigerator dough is handy to have on hand

Yield—6 dozen

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. shortening	2 c. sifted flour
1 c. sugar	1 tsp. salt
1 egg	1 square chocolate, melted
1 T. milk	1 T. orange juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla extract	1 T. grated orange rind
1 tsp. baking powder	

Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg, milk and vanilla extract. Beat well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Mix well. Divide the dough into thirds. To one-third add melted chocolate, mixing it in thoroughly. To another third add the orange juice and rind, mixing well. Leave the remaining one-third plain. Shape each third into a roll and wrap in waxed paper. Chill until very firm.

Slice thin and bake on greased baking sheets in moderately hot oven (400°F) for 10 minutes.

Ginger Snaps

2 c. sifted flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. dry bread crumbs
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar	
1 tsp. soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. melted shortening
1 T. ginger	
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon	2 T. cold water

Sift together flour, sugar, soda, salt, ginger and cinnamon. Add bread crumbs, molasses, shortening and water. Mix thoroughly. Roll thin on a lightly floured board or pastry cloth. Cut with a cookie cutter. Bake on ungreased baking sheets in a moderate oven (375°F) for 10 minutes.

Orange Vanities

Neither cake or cookie, but a little of both

Yield—32 bars

2 c. sifted flour	1 T. grated orange rind
2 tsp. baking powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. lemon extract
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening	1 egg white
1 c. sugar	2 T. sugar
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla extract
1 egg yolk	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. orange juice

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Cream together the shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add the egg and egg yolk and beat well. Add the grated orange rind and flavoring extracts to the orange juice. Add the flour mixture to the creamed mixture alternately with the orange juice and milk. Spread the batter in a paper-lined pan, 8" x 13". Make a meringue by beating the egg white until frothy and adding gradually 2 T. of sugar, continuing to beat until stiff. Spread over the batter in the pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F) for 30 minutes. Cut into bars, 1½" x 2".

Apricot Bars

These are really something special

Yield—2 dozen

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. dried apricots	$\frac{1}{3}$ c. sifted pastry flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. soft butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
1 c. sifted pastry flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla
2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped nuts
	1 c. brown sugar

Rinse the dried apricots, then cover with water and boil for 10 minutes. Drain, cool and chop. Blend the butter, sugar and 1 cup flour until smooth. Spread into a greased 8" x 8" x 2" cake pan. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325°F) for 20 minutes or until lightly browned.

Meanwhile beat the eggs and gradually add the brown sugar. Sift together the one-third cup flour, baking powder and salt. Add this flour mixture and mix well. Add the vanilla, nuts and apricots. Spread this over the baked layer and bake in a moderately slow oven (325°F) for 40 minutes or until done. Cool in the pan, then cut into bars.

Peanut Cookies

A quick mix favorite when time is limited

Yield—5 dozen

2 c. sifted flour	2 eggs
2 tsp. baking powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla extract
1 c. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped peanuts
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. shortening	

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add the shortening, eggs, milk and vanilla extract. Stir to combine the ingredients and then beat for 2 minutes. Stir in the peanuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased baking sheets. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°F) for 10 minutes.

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Traveling Bunnies

by LORAINE PORTER

SOMETIMES as many as 250 bunnies set up housekeeping in Miss Audrey Kent's back yard in Port Perry, Ont. But the soft, fluffy Angoras don't always stay at home. They are sent across Canada, according to contracts their mistress arranges, to raise large families who contribute their wool to a growing Angora industry. Some of the glamour bunnies also go to shows, returning home with trophies and ribbons.

Audrey Kent has been raising Angoras for approximately 15 years. "I started with four trios, really more than I needed," she said. "They increase quite fast."

Each bunny produces a pound of wool in a year, which is worth \$10 if sold to hand-spinners. When Miss Kent spins the wool and prepares it completely for knitting, the revenue is \$2 an ounce.

IN her Port Perry home is an old-fashioned spinning wheel. During the long winter evenings Miss Kent does her own spinning and knitting with wool, or she spins wool for persons who have bought Angoras from her. Today, of course, Angora is used not only for knitting purposes, but in the making of women's dresses and coats. An attractive feature is the fact that it is the warmest wool one can buy, the lightest, and softest.

"All wool for spinning is plucked," Miss Kent explained. The advantage of plucking wool is that in the finished yarn the fibers do not come out from the garment as they do if the wool is clipped. Plucking practically does away with shearing. "I do shear many of the white Angoras," she said. "The young ones are too difficult to pluck. I try to pluck all the young colored

Angoras, and their wool is mixed with wool from older Angoras, so all is used."

Right now Miss Kent has approximately 30 colored Angoras. "I've had smoke Angoras for a few years, and last summer got my first litter of fawn. The colored Angoras are for hand-spinners only," she said. "The mills do not want colored wool."

IN the spring and autumn Angoras start to molt. Care must be taken at this time to see that the wool does not come off on the hay; if eaten, it causes wool-bind. In summer the bunnies live outside in small, portable hutches. In winter they are moved indoors. Outbuildings, such as a henhouse or empty garage, may be utilized as a general building. But just as we like our air conditioning, Master Bunny wants adequate ventilation in his living quarters. He very much dislikes drafts and dampness.

During most of the year these tiny fluffballs are little trouble. Their grocery bill seldom runs over \$2 per rabbit yearly. Miss Kent feeds them whole oats, pellets, hay and carrots or mangels during the winter. In the summer, they will eat most kinds of greens.

Angoras are hardy little fellows, and breeders are raising them in every part of Canada. Originally, they came from the mild temperatured East where they were considered sacred. Even today, in some parts of the Orient, rabbits are offered as sacrifice in the spring to encourage the gods to bless the fruits of the earth. France is now regarded as the real home of the modern Angora, the French having improved the breed and built up a thriving wool industry. V



"Aristocrat" Angora rabbit is a fine breeding stock whose coat gives 1 lb. top-grade wool per year available for sale to manufacturers and hand-spinners.

Old Needlecrafts Revived

SWEDISH WEAVING

Popular many years ago, huck towel or Swedish weaving is once again being enjoyed. The apron, cushion top, place mats, and fingertip towels shown work up very quickly, and should be popular bazaar items. Leaflet No. E-S-481 gives diagrams and instructions, costs 10 cents. No. 25 rug needle may be substituted for No. 19 specified in leaflet.



VARIEGATED COLOR EDGING

Flowers zig-zag their way across bed sheet, pillowcases, night table doily, and dresser scarf in this delicately shaded crochet style that was a big favorite years ago. Leaflet No. C-S 130 explains carefully how to blend seven colors, and gives directions for applying the edging to linen. Price 10 cents.



New idea! "Yeast-Riz" crust makes mouth-melting



"YEAST-RIZ" CRUST

Scald $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening, 6 tablespoons granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm.

Meantime, measure into bowl $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. 1 well-beaten egg and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour; beat until smooth. Work in an additional $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour. Knead. Grease top. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Punch down; divide into 3 pieces. Roll each into 10-inch circle and press firmly into 9-inch pie pans. Crimp edges. Brush with 1 slightly beaten egg white. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 20 minutes. Prick with fork. Bake in

moderate oven, 350° , 8 minutes. Do not brown. Fill and bake—or cool, stack and wrap partially-baked crusts in foil and refrigerate up to 10 days. Yield: 3 pie shells.

TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP

Melt 2 tablespoons margarine in a large frying pan. Add 2 cups thinly-sliced onion; cook until tender. Add 1 can (approx. 7 ounces) tuna fish (drained and flaked)—or use 1 cup diced cooked poultry, 4 sliced ripe olives (optional), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper; heat well. Meantime, scald $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk. Stir hot milk into 2 beaten eggs; mix in 2 cups shredded Swiss or old cheddar cheese ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound). Turn hot tuna mixture into one "Yeast-Riz" Crust; pour hot cheese mixture over it. Bake in moderate oven, 350° , 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

A week's work in a wink!

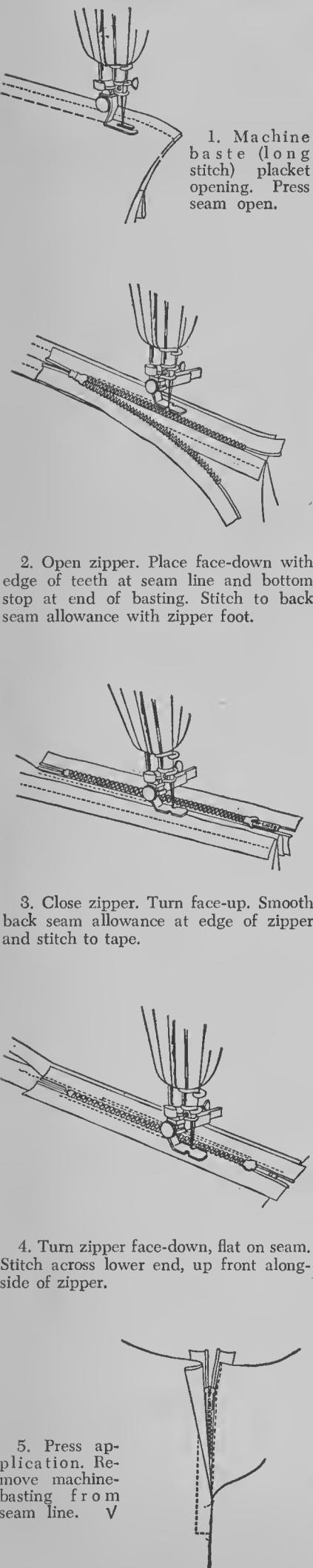
Make light, tender "Yeast-Riz" crusts on Tuesday . . . and store them in the refrigerator till needed. Fill one with tangy tuna filling on Wednesday . . . one with beef stew on Saturday . . . another with chicken a-la-king on Sunday. They brown in mere minutes . . . are always wonderful when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! If you bake at home, keep several on hand for tempting main dishes . . . at a moment's notice!



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No. 8679

Puritan collar is but one of the new styles offered in this back-to-school special. Basically, it's the fashionable back-button (nape to waist) overblouse, with choice of Puritan collar, band neckline with bow-drawn bodice, or tailored-bow neckline. Misses sizes 12, 14, 16, 18. Price 35 cents.

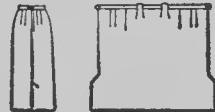
No. 8675

All in one pattern—double-breasted fitted weskit with full skirt of unpressed pleats, and side-buttoned chemise top with box-pleated skirt. Mix or match them; make the two outfits in one or harmonizing colors. Sizes 8S, 10S, 12S, 14S. Measurements for 12 Sub-teen would be 31" bust, 25" waist, 34" hip. Price 35 cents.



No. 8683

One yard of 54" fabric is all that should be required to make this slimming skirt. Pattern offers alternate waistline styles: slotted at front for belt, as shown in small figure, or with simple saddle - stitched darts at front, no tabs. Order by waist sizes 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 28, 30. Price 35 cents.



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CLIP OUT COUPON

Bringing Nature Indoors

A BOUQUET of dried flowers and grasses can be just as decorative as a cut flower arrangement from the florist shop, perhaps more so. Dried colors are more subtle, softer, lower in key.

The following suggestions were outlined by the School of Home Economics at a recent *Farm Women's Week*, University of Manitoba.

When picking flowers, grasses or weeds for drying, choose stalks that have interesting line and form rather than the most vivid color. Pick them in their prime (milkweed pods before they burst, goldenrod just as it is beginning to unfurl, fern fronds not completely unfurled).

There are a number of preserving treatments: dip berries branches into glycerin before hanging them upside down to dry; shellac maple keys, cat-tails, gourds (when dry enough so the seeds rattle), some fragile seedstalks; press leaves between magazine pages until almost dry, then iron between

two sheets of heavy waxed paper; or rub a warm, not hot, iron over a cake of paraffin, then onto the leaves. Autumn leaves or fern fronds should be placed face down on newspapers, in a dark, dry place, with no overlapping. Cover with more paper. Weight down, and don't disturb for 3 weeks.

FLOWERS may be dried by hanging them upside down in loose clusters in a warm, dark place. Or, preserve them with a treatment of one part powdered borax to six parts corn meal. Spread a layer of this mixture, put the flower in, head down, then work mixture between petals with a small knife as you bury the flower head completely. Standing period will vary with the flowers.

Marsh grasses, plumes, heads of grain should be wrapped in a few sheets of newspaper and stored in a warm dry place for 3 weeks. Methods given for leaf preservation can be used with grasses. V

SEVERAL years ago the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, began free classes, expertly instructed, in the latest handicrafts. The Country Guide is pleased to have secured this very popular service for its readers, offering exclusive designs by these same handicraft teachers, plus complete kits of the necessary materials. Decorative plastic foam is used in construction of the following:



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Farmyard Rhymes

by EDITH MOSHER

OLD Uncle Turkey Gobble-Tom was growing fat and lazy. He said, "I love these autumn days, the sky so blue and hazy, the crickets chirping in the grass, the mornings cool and breezy; come, girls, the autumn soon will pass, sit down and take life easy."

He pecked a few more bites of corn, then paused, his belt a-loosening, and asked, "Why all this rushing round? You seem to be reducing."

"We are," replied a slim young hen, "We want to keep on living; and as you know, dear Uncle Tom, next week will be Thanksgiving . . . If we don't take our exercise and get a wee bit thinner—we might get stuffed, and, with mince pies, be served for someone's dinner."

This was a blow to Uncle Tom. His startled eyes grew murky, as mirror-clear he saw himself—a big, fat roasted turkey.

"Oh, tell me what to do," he cried, "there's no time left to diet." Said Lucy Duck, "We'll help you hide. Come, Uncle, won't you try it?"

So 'way back in the cedar swamp old Turkey hid away, to live on roots and poplar shoots until Thanksgiving Day.

But when the hired man came out to feed the ducks and chickens he said, "There's something missing here. Now this sure beats the dickens! Someone has stolen Turkey Tom . . . I had some corn to feed him. I've got to get that bird right back because I'm going to need him."

Then all the ducks and hens were glad they'd helped old Tommy hide. Those words of his most surely meant their fears were justified.

NEXT day a truck drove in the yard (the gravel flew like bullets), and from that truck a man took down six crates of Leghorn pullets. The farmer said, "Here's our new stock; this poultry flock needs boosters." And from the truck he lifted next a crate of Leghorn roosters.

Now Leghorn roosters like to fight when they are young and perky; who was the cop who made them stop? . . . You've guessed it—Uncle Turkey.

But now old Tom was hidden deep within the forest dell. The ducks and chickens knew the spot, but they refused to tell.

For three whole days the hen house rang with thumps and bumps and rattles; the old hens said they'd never seen so many raging battles. The fourth day little Lucy Duck appeared beneath the cedar where Uncle Turkey sadly crouched. She said, "You are our leader. Please, do come home, the hired man has worried so about you; now things are badly out of hand, we cannot do without you. Those roosters want to fight, fight, fight, there's no more peace and quiet; they crow all day and half the night; the whole place is a riot. They've ganged up on poor Banty Scamp and thrown

him through the pickets; one fellow calls himself 'The Champ,' and for his fights sells tickets."

"OH-HO, we'll see," then gobbed he, "too long these chaps have boasted. I'll pull the feathers from their tails, though I may yet be roasted. I cannot hide out in the woods and leave my pals to suffer. So lead on, Lucy, I'll come home, I fear I've been a duffer."

He spread his wings and home did sail, he heard poor Banty crying; he seized one bully by the tail and sent the feathers flying.

In no time flat the field was clear, their boastful plan had soured; the roosters scattered far and near, each one a silly coward.

The hired man cheered, "Here comes Tom!" Said Tom, "You've come to meet me, but I can see you have an ax, so I suppose you'll eat me."

The hired man threw down the ax. He gave a shout of laughter. "So that is why you hid! No Tom, I had to mend a rafter. These pesky roosters wrecked the coop, but now you've stopped their quarrels. We need you here to keep the peace and bolster up their morals."

The old hens cackled with delight, the ducks all quacked and babbled; old Uncle Turkey Gobble-Tom just found some corn and gobbled. The roosters soon became nice boys who scratched to earn their living, and so in peace and harmony they all enjoyed Thanksgiving. V

Carolyn's Pet



Quite happy being a pet, Charley Raccoon will eat from his mistress' hand.

ON a moonlit night in autumn in Nova Scotia, it is not unusual to see one or perhaps even a family of raccoons visiting a buckwheat field or sneaking through a corn patch. Although by nature they are night prowlers, sometimes they are seen in the afternoon searching brook and lake shallows for food. However, Charley is one raccoon that knows nothing of this kind of life.

As a baby he was found by telephone linemen. Some misfortune must have befallen the mother, for the baby raccoon had been alone for some time in the nest. Feeling sorry for the little fellow who would surely starve to death, the men took him home. He was named Charley, and got his food from a bottle, thriving on it. Not long ago he came to the home of his present little mistress, Carolyn Whitman, of Middleton, N.S.

Already he has made himself one of Carolyn's family. He eats from her hand and especially likes bread, peanut butter and cheese. He is kept in a cage at the barn, but comes to the house daily for a visit. He loves to

ride on Carolyn's or her father's shoulder, and makes no attempt to run away.

HIS latest adventure was to go to school. Remember how in the nursery tale "Mary Had a Little Lamb" the children poked fun at the lamb when it followed Mary to school? With Charley, it was quite different. The children were all delighted to see him; even the teachers approved. The Grade II class had been reading about Zeke, a lively little raccoon who delighted in getting into mischief. Charley was very mischievous, so Carolyn took him to school one day to help the Grade II's understand a raccoon's ways.

Charley will occasionally nip if displeased about something. Having heard that raccoons get cross as they get older, the Whitmans are afraid that some day Charley might cease to be a pet. Right now, however, Charley is very welcome, along with Carolyn's other pets, a number of dogs, three cats named Mickey, Bobby and Kathy, and a western pony.—D.I.S. V

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Young People

Club Roundup

IT was a busy summer for farm young people, with many opportunities to attend camp, fairs, and college conferences, with some groups even spending a week on American farms. Looking over the provincial activity reports, a number of special accomplishments and events stand out.

Saskatchewan:

Frank Dietz, Junior president of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, has been promoting a Prairie Queen contest, with good-looking results. Thus far 14 juniors have been chosen to appear for a coronation at the annual SFU convention late in the year: Misses Joan Dressler, Torquay; Patricia Wilson, Success; Frances Baumann, Braddock; Shirley Jean Kennedy, Kronau; Shirley Matheson, Moosomin; Dianne Stefanson, Elfros; Jeanette Biesenthal, Beechy; Betty Near, Kindersley; Joyce Jensen, Wilkie; Marilyn Classen, St. Gregor; Agnes Shearer, Daphne; Irene Zbesheski, Prince Albert; Emilia Hujdic, North Battleford, and Dawn Pepper, Pierceland.

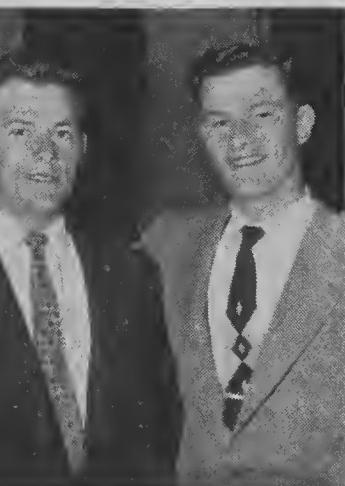
At the same convention, SFU Juniors will enter the Phelps Trophy Speech Competition, with scholarships for university offered as prizes by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and United Grain Growers.

Quebec:

Forest conservation is important to 4-H members here, for Quebec leads the rest of Canada in production of pulp and paper, and many farm people work in the woods in winter-time. This summer 350 members of 4-H clubs attended Quebec Forestry Association study sessions in the form of camping weeks, during which courses on forestry, natural sciences and physics were given. This program has been going on every summer for 11 years.

British Columbia:

In another forest wealthy province, 4-H club members were invited to attend the State 4-H Club Conserva-



[Guide photo]
Clare Beattie, 20 (left), of Killarney, Ken McKenzie, 17, Rapid City, and 12 other capable young people have been chosen to represent Manitoba in November at 4-H Club Week, in Toronto.

tion Camp at Little Bitterroot Lake, Mont.

Up at Cedars, the 4-H club claims a Canadian "first." Early this summer they officially opened the first 4-H clubhouse built by members.

Manitoba:

Claiming another Canadian "first" is the 4-H Tractor Club at Baldur, which launched a unique safety program. Noting the increase in collisions between automobiles and slow-moving farm machinery, especially at dusk, the club members agreed to contact neighboring farmers, discuss the problem of safety generally, and attempt to convince them of the importance of having proper reflectors on machinery. (They're also selling easily applied strips of reflector tape.)

From all parts of the province 34 members went on an exchange visit to Jones County in Iowa. Returning the compliment were Minnesota 4-H members who lived for a week at 4-H homes in the Red River Valley.

Ontario:

A second year of exchange visits was labelled SUCCESS when 10 Oxford County 4-H members spent a week with members at Oswego, N.Y., and young farmers from New York later paid a return call to Ontario. V

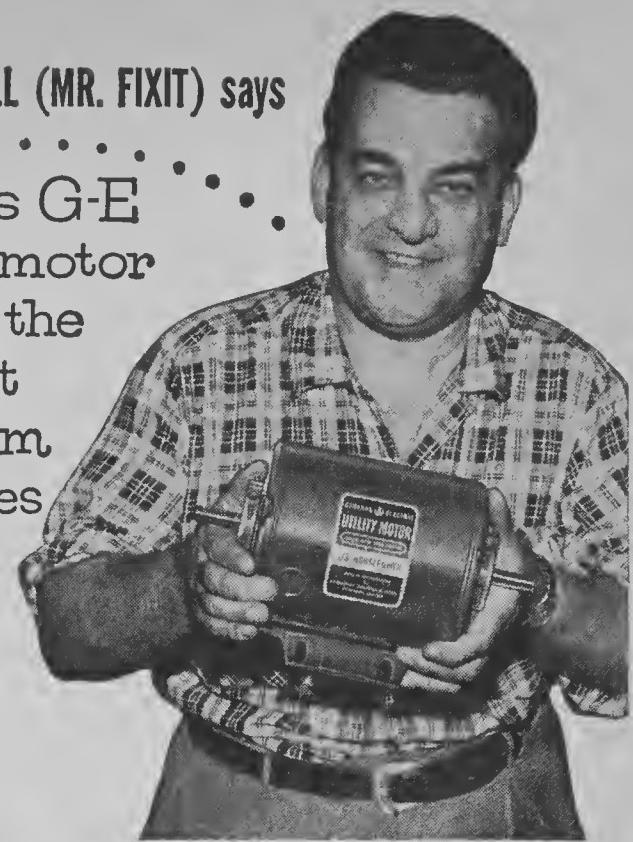
(Please turn to page 64)



[O.A.C. photo]
From Professor M. W. Staples, Animal Husbandry department, Ontario Agricultural College, a touring group of 4-H members from Waterloo County hear about the beef cattle testing program being carried on at the Arkell farm.

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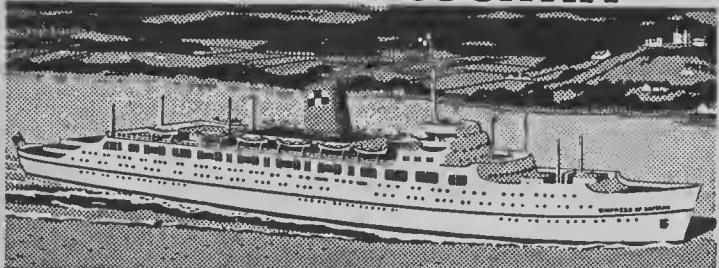
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YOUNG PEOPLE



Peggy Knapp entertains her family: Bobby, 5½, David, 4, and Beth, age 7.

A Film Star's Home

IT was fun being the leading lady in Imperial Oil's movie about Junior Farmers of Ontario, but the life she has since led pleases Peggy Knapp more. As Mrs. Wally Knapp, farmer's wife, she is a director in the everyday dramas, "How to make a go of dairy farming," and "Three little Knapps, and how they're growing!"

A Junior Farmer president when the movie was made some years ago, Peggy enjoyed the flash of limelight and klieg lights, "but I didn't get any offers from Hollywood." The only acting she does now comes when her club visits senior citizen homes.

"The Knapps are a wholehearted, good, and well-known family," says an old acquaintance. A graduate of Ontario Agricultural College, Wally served in the Ag. Rep. service for several years, then went farming near Galt, Ont. He borrowed money to get started, keeps books, and shares machinery and field work with his father who retired onto a nearby farm.

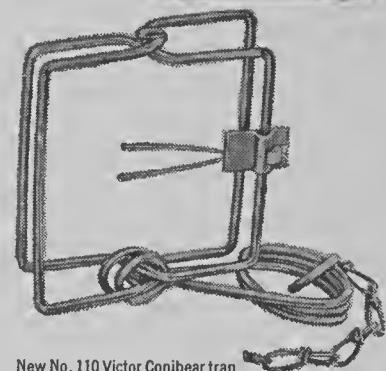
PEGGY hopes that one of their sons will eventually follow Wally on this family farm, but the children will be allowed to make their own decisions. It is hoped they can all go to college. Bobby pipes up, "Dad doesn't want me to marry a woman until I've gone to college." With little effort, this serious lad, his extrovert brother, their pretty sister, farming, club projects, and Wally can set up days more challenging, and satisfying, than any the movies or secretarial work have ever shown Peggy.—R.G. V



The dairy farmer who persuaded our heroine her future lay in homemaking.

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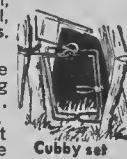
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Continued from page 12

THE RIGHTS OF LEASING

With almost continuous improvement in farm machinery and power equipment, greater mechanization in the production of all types of farm crops and livestock, and with ever increasing amounts of applied farm technology, the economic family farm unit continues to grow in size and the capital required to own and operate an efficient farm business pyramids.

The higher the land values, the larger the units, the more and better equipment required, the more difficult it is for the new generation of farmers to become established on the land.

Many present farm owner operators do better, or would do better, by leasing additional land so as to make a more efficient farming unit. Tenancy is often a step in the ladder to farm ownership, but in many cases where capital or credit is lacking, about the only way a farm operator may acquire sufficient land to make the best use of modern power equipment and his managerial abilities, is to lease some or all of his requirements.

FARM land ownership would be looked upon as a more satisfactory place for investing funds if the owners were relieved of the "headaches" associated with the operation of a farm. Where all labor is hired to do the farm work, known as direct operation, the management problems are great, and over the long term, seldom profitable unless the owner can devote most of his time to management and is capable of doing it successfully. Tenant operation is less hazardous than direct operation for the landowner, but also benefits from intelligent supervision.

In areas where relatively high farm land prices prevail, one group of people who are not the operators may own the farms, and another group are the tenants with their capital concentrated in farm equipment, and pos-

sibly livestock. Such tenants often have \$25,000 or more invested in machinery alone. It is in such areas that professional farm managers have come into prominence in recent years.

Farm managers supervise the farming operations of the tenants for a number of landowners at a fee. They look after the marketing of the farm production, and delivery of the owner's rental share. They recommend needed and desirable repairs and improvements, and when approved, obtain the required materials and supervise the work undertaken. They secure tenants where necessary, arrange lease terms, and other matters required for the proper and systematic administration of each particular farm investment. They submit reports and

accounts covering all farm operations and collections. This requires well-trained, experienced farm managers possessing good judgment in the selection of tenants and good human relations afterward.

IT is recognized that some people are better employers than others. A salary, whether large or small, will not alone secure the employee's enthusiasm for his work, nor his co-operation, respect and loyalty. There must be a mutual respect between the tenant and his landlord or his agent. The tenant must have confidence of continuing tenure as long as he does a good job.

A good landlord, at least from the tenant's standpoint, which is important, should be honest and not greedy, with a good sense of proportion and a willingness to co-operate. The landlord needs sufficient capital or credit to provide the improvements needed to make the most out of the productive capacity of the farm. This in-

volves a matter of judgment as to the problems of the farm, and the relative need and possible returns to be realized from the various farm programs and improvements possible. He needs to have a pride in good farming and an open mind regarding the adoption of new farm practices. He should respect the tenant's right to privacy and freedom of action within the agreed plan for operating the farm. He needs to co-operate when quick decisions must be made for the best operation of the farm.

The owner, of all people, should have a pride in the community and support community progress. If the landlord cannot qualify in most of these categories he should turn his farm investments over to those who can. This is the role of the professional farm manager of today.

SOMEONE has wisely said, "If you get a good tenant for your farm your 'headaches' are largely over, but if he is a 'bad' one your troubles have



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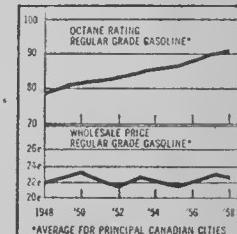
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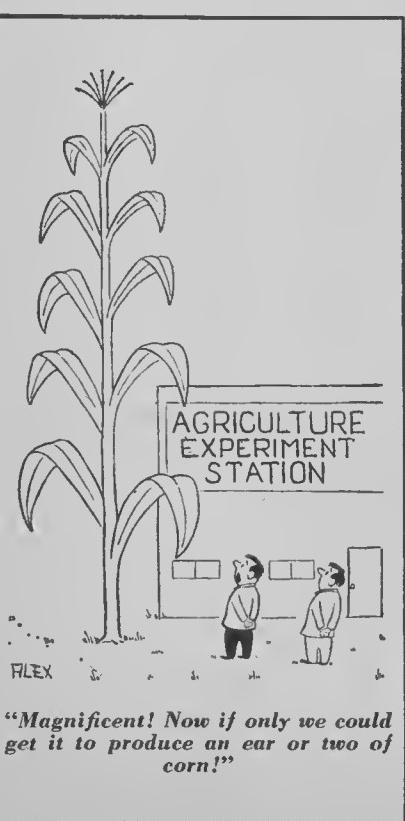


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only begun." There are tenants and tenants. A good tenant, like a good landlord, is honest and not greedy, with an equally good sense of proportion and vision. He needs to have adequate practical knowledge of how to grow the crops and livestock which are to be included in the farm business. This should be combined with the energy, industry and ability to get the work done at the proper time so as to give the greatest returns. The tenant also requires the necessary equipment and financial backing to carry his end of the load and operate the farm effectively. He should be amenable to new ideas and be prepared to adopt new methods, new crops or new varieties as rapidly as their merit has been well established in the area.

A good tenant is willing to keep the farm in a good state of cultivation; to control weeds, insects and diseases; to make minor repairs to buildings and fences when required without quibble, particularly if the landlord or his agent co-operates in similar or other compensatory ways. A good tenant operator takes pride and responsibility in the farm and the community. He willingly co-operates with the owner in making the farm more profitable and attractive for both.

It is equally essential that the tenant's wife like the farm and farm life, and be a real helpmate to her husband.

A tenant-operated farm is a problem in human relations as much as it is one of proper farm practice or legal procedure. V

Continued from page 11

STEEL POLE BARNS

assemble it again on another location, using the same bolts to do the job."

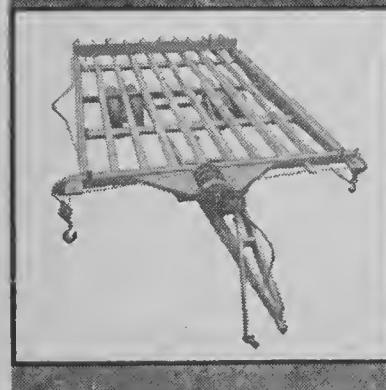
MOST of these buildings are set up with a basic unit measuring 24' by 32' built as a clear span. They can be enlarged by adding standard sections that are 12' wide and 16' long. Windows can be located anywhere simply by cutting a space for them in the steel siding.

A variety of features can be included in any building to adapt it for any specific purpose. The steel poles inside cattle shelters are usually built with concrete bumpers around them. A roll of cardboard can be used to make forms when these are poured.

Harry Swayze insulated the walls and roof of his turkey house with 2" of fibreglass, covered with a vinyl plastic vapor barrier. He also made the building rodent proof by digging a trench around its perimeter and extending the sheeting 15" below the normal ground level. The trench was filled with three-quarter inch crushed stone, as a further barrier.

Sheds to be used as livestock shelters can be given some protective sheathing around the inside, to prevent corrosion of the wall by the manure. Ilbury used concrete blocks for this purpose, while Dampier used treated planks instead. V

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

JOINS CFA STAFF



R. W. (Bob) Carbert, has been appointed Assistant Secretary and Director of Information of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Mr. Carbert began his new duties at the organization's central office in Ottawa, September 2. For the past 10 years he held the post of Farm Editor, CKNX Radio and Television Station, Wingham, Ont.

world markets, much of it on a clearly subsidized basis, which Canadian wheat and other grains have to meet. This latter disability, while it may not be permanent, certainly does not appear likely to disappear for a goodly number of years.

"On these grounds," Dr. Hannam continued, "we believe that the case for keeping the movement of Canadian grain, and other farm products, on a toll-free basis is a very powerful one, and that such a policy should be implemented by the Federal Government."

Committee to include deficiency payments among its recommendations. Mr. Gleave noted that grain prices were the lowest in terms of purchasing power since the 1930's, and were the greatest single factor in the Saskatchewan farmer's present financial difficulties.

Mr. Gleave announced that the SFU will co-operate with other farm groups in the possible organization of a mass delegation to Ottawa in the event that the Federal Government does not act on requests for the deficiency payments.

GRAIN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, through President Alf Gleave, has expressed disappointment at the failure of the House of Commons Agriculture

CFA WELCOMES BROADCASTING BILL

The establishment, envisaged in the new broadcasting bill, of an independent board for Canadian broadcasting charged with the responsibility, and given the authority, to operate a national system of broadcasting in the public interest, is welcomed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, according to President H. H. Hannam.

As set out in the bill, the duties of such a new Board of Broadcast Governors are in general accord with the

concept supported by the Federation over the years, that Canadian broadcasting should be carried on as a single system of which both public and private stations are a part.

Dr. Hannam reported, however, that the Federation has reservations about some of the provisions of the new bill. He pointed out that the bill, as introduced, contains a new financing principle, namely, that funds shall be annually provided in amounts determined by the Government and presented in estimates.

"The Federation believes," Dr. Hannam said, "that as a matter of principle the new bill should define by some formula the revenues which shall go to the CBC for 5 years in advance, thus freeing the Government from the responsibility of annually determining what payments it shall recommend."

The second area of concern voiced by the Federation spokesman was over the decision to provide two agencies, a Board of Broadcast Governors, and the CBC, each with separate Boards, and each reporting separately to Parliament. According to Dr. Hannam there is nothing in the pro-

NSFA PROVIDES SCHOLARSHIPS AGAIN

The Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture has announced its intention to again make available to young men and women in the province the opportunity to receive financial assistance to take agricultural training at the N.S. Agricultural College. Applications for scholarships, which are awarded to one candidate from each of the three zones in the province, are recommended first by the district federations, and then the county federation directors select one application to forward to the provincial scholarship committee. The scholarships are valued at \$100 each.

TOLL-FREE SEAWAY FOR FARM PRODUCTS SOUGHT

Canadian Federation of Agriculture President H. H. Hannam has repeated his organization's representations to the Federal Government to have the St. Lawrence Seaway declared toll-free for the movement of grain and other farm products.

The policy position of the Federation was restated in a letter to Minister of Transport Geo. H. Hees in mid-August.

"It has been recognized by your government," Dr. Hannam stated, "that the returns to agriculture are unsatisfactory, and it is your policy, as we understand it, to seize every possible means that can reasonably be devised to correct this situation. In the case of wheat—the key commodity for the whole of Canada's agricultural economy—it has long been recognized as a matter of national policy that the economical movement of western grain to market should be in every way facilitated. At the moment the need to implement this policy in all possible ways is particularly urgent, in view of the heavy competition in



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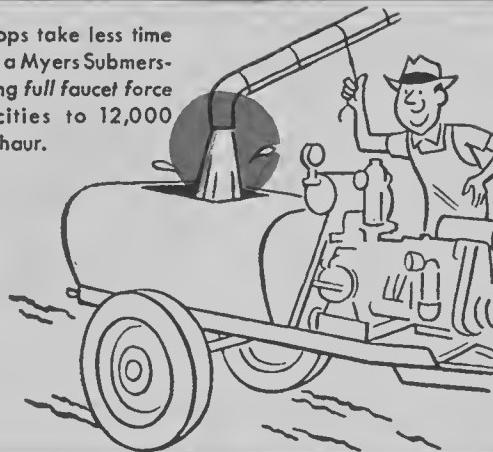
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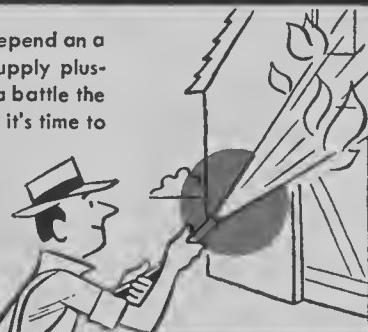
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68

posed arrangements which prevents continued adherence to the single concept of Canadian broadcasting. Rather the Bill is clear that it is not intended to establish two sections in Canadian broadcasting—one private, one public. The creation, therefore, of two separate agencies—one operating and the other regulating—with the operating agency reporting separately to Parliament, seems to the Federation to obscure the single system concept. The Federation warns that every care must be taken that the intent of the Bill in this respect is not in any way compromised in actual practice. V

FARM UNION WEEK

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council will request the Federal Government to declare the first week of November as National Farm Union Week in order to focus attention on the annual farm union membership campaigns planned for that time. A committee of representatives from the provincial farm unions has been named to organize the campaign program. V

AFA DIRECTORS MEET

Directors of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, at a regular summer meeting, decided to hold the organization's 18th annual meeting in Edmonton, Jan. 14, 15 and 16, 1959.

Other decisions made at the meeting include the following:

- The AFA will be represented at the first delegate annual meeting of the CFA by nine representatives—two from the Farmers' Union of Alberta, one from each of the four major commodity groups in the province, and Alberta's three CFA directors. The CFA annual meeting is scheduled to take place in Saskatoon, Jan. 26-30, 1959.

- The holding of an advanced course for senior farm leaders in the fields of economics and human and public relations was endorsed by the meeting. The course will be conducted at Banff in co-operation with the University of Alberta Extension Service.

- The Board agreed to support Co-op Week which is slated to begin October 26. It authorized the president, Gordon Harrold, to attend the general sessions of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers being held in Brussels in October. V

WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 7)

FARM CREDIT GETS TOP PRIORITY

The annual summer conference of provincial ministers and deputy ministers of agriculture, held at Halifax, N.S., gave top priority to the changing needs in the field of farm credit.

The conference believed that current farm loan policies and existing farm credit services and facilities—good as they may be—fall far short of requirements of Canadian farmers. It expressed the view that the policies, under which the Canadian Farm Loan Board and other government boards in the farm credit field operate, should be co-ordinated. The conference felt that when such integration



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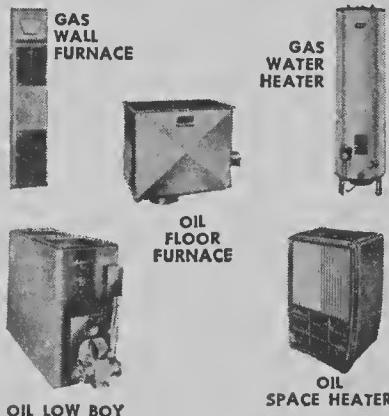
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and correlation of federal and provincial policies was accomplished, it should then be possible for long, intermediate and short term credit requirements of farmers to be handled through regional boards in a manner which would enable the expansion and development of the farm industry.

The need for prompt action with respect to consolidating present credit agencies, and of modernizing farm credit facilities, was tied in with the trend to vertical integration and contract farming at the conference. This trend, the conference believed, had developed out of a need for a better system for financing farm production than was currently available. The conference admitted that while there was nothing inherently wrong with the vertical integration technique, the means should be made available for farm people to finance their own enterprises. V

AIR TOUR FOR FARMERS

Thirty members of Oxford County's Soil and Crop Improvement Association took to the air this summer in a speedy trip to Wisconsin. It was their annual summer tour but their first by air. On arrival they spent two days visiting farms and research centers in that state. They saw a highly mechanized beef farm, where, at the push of a button, feed for 1,000 steers is augered out of two big upright silos and along the length of the feed bunks.

They toured the research farm where the University of Wisconsin develops various uses for electricity; visited a big seed corn and beef operation which was one of the first family farms in the U.S. to be set up as a corporation; and, finally, visited some Holstein breeding establishments.

Transportation and accommodation for the 3-day trip cost members about \$75 each. V

DEFICIENCY PAYMENT TO B.C. APPLE GROWERS

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized to make a deficiency payment of about \$768,000 to the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association on the 1957 apple crop. In making the announcement, the Minister of Agriculture, D. S. Harkness, stated that a grower with a 10-acre orchard, would receive a payment of approximately \$600. It is estimated that 3,500 B.C. apple growers will participate in the payment. V

FARM CONFERENCE TO BE RESUMED

Federal Minister of Agriculture Harkness has announced that the annual 2-day Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference will be held in Ottawa, November 12 and 13. This is a resumption of the conferences that have been held regularly for many years, but which were dropped last year. Purpose of the meeting is to discuss the agricultural outlook and existing farm policies. Attending will be provincial ministers and deputy ministers of agriculture and delegates from Canadian farm organizations. V



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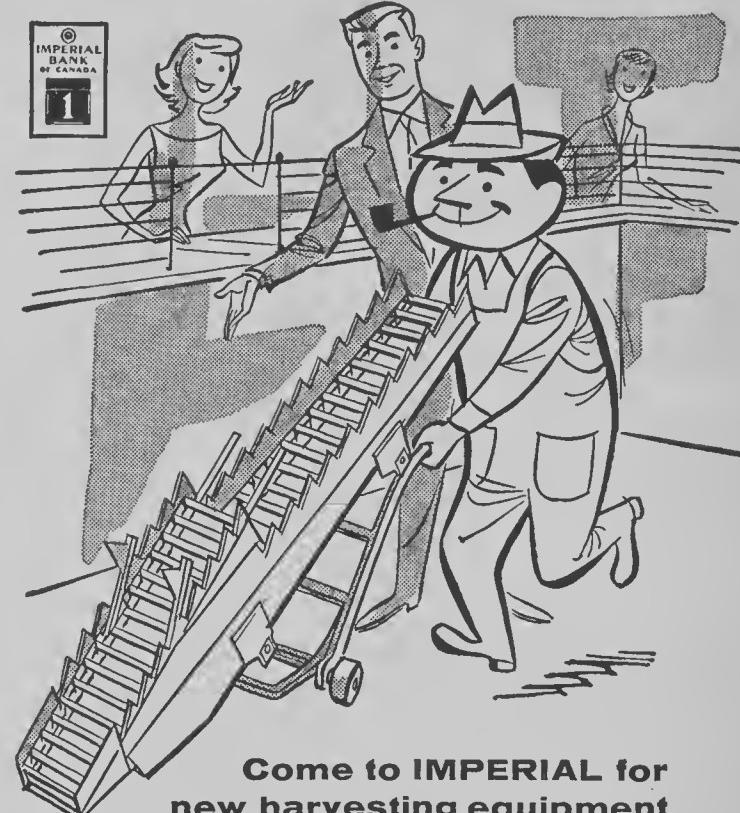


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Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

Last in a series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

WHEN a well-loved companion of many years—human or animal—goes out of your life, a part of your life is gone too. For with them go the cherished years, the memories of happenings they alone had shared with you. When I was painting the cover that appeared on the May '58 issue of The Country Guide, our cat—familiar to many "Guide" readers as "Gus"—was (somewhat reluctantly, as usual) induced to pose as one of the wistful cats in the picture. It was the last sketch I ever made of her, for a few days later she was killed in an accident. She was 16 years old, and had become so much a part of our lives that we could not believe she was gone. Even yet we find ourselves listening for the early morning meow that indicated it was time we were up and getting her breakfast.

While I sketch this portrait I see her in my mind's eye sitting gravely by me on the broad window ledge as she liked to do, relaxed, but with slightly speculative eye on the plump house sparrows tussling in the yard. Like some other ordinarily grave folks, she would occasionally break out in play and unpredictable antics, then, in the midst of an abandoned romp, suddenly stop and stroll off with such an air of dignified aloofness that no one could dream of connecting her with the shenanigans of a moment ago.

But she is gone, and, since she served as model and inspiration for hundreds of sketches and studies during the time I have been turning out Sketch Pad, it seemed fitting that this portrait of her should bring the series to a close.

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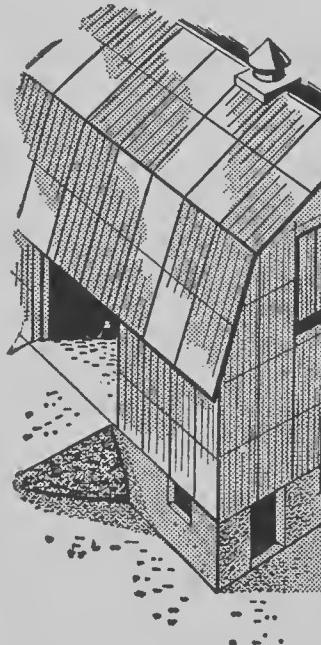


I have enjoyed doing Sketch Pad: not least on account of the many readers who have written about it to me and to the editors of The Country Guide. For lack of time I have not always been able to answer these letters, but they were nonetheless warmly appreciated. For those readers and friends who enjoyed Sketch Pad, a new series begins next month

which incorporates many of the features of Sketch Pad but with somewhat freer treatment. You are asked to wander again afield and through the woods, and so gain a fuller insight into what nature offers the artist, and what he does with these impressions.

The new series will be called "Through Field and Wood." We hope you like it. V

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How Do You Rate On Personal Appearance?

by EVELYN WITTER

If you could see yourself as others see you then you'd know definitely whether or not you are well groomed. Mirrors are not the perfect indicators, because we look at what we want to see rather than what we should see.

But take heart. You can determine if you are well groomed or not by quizzing yourself. Here are 25 points that make quite a fine grooming yardstick. Score yourself as you read them over, giving each "yes" answer four marks. Perhaps you will have to give yourself only a partial score of one or two or three marks on some of the questions.

- Do you practice a *stitch in time* for seam rips, thin places at elbows, and straps on slips?
- Do you use deodorants or wear dress shields in dresses and sweaters?
- Do you keep clothes spotless?
- Are your clothes, as much as possible, suitable for the occasion?
- Do you brush woolen clothes as soon as you take them off?
- Do you hang clothes carefully on a hanger and allow them to air overnight to diminish body odors before placing them in the closet?
- When storing clothes, do you protect them against ruin by moths?
- Do your undergarments give a smooth, trim foundation for your dresses?
- Do you wear colors that flatter you, and not just colors you like?
- Do you consider your costume as a whole, making each detail fit into the picture . . . dress, coat, hat, shoes, bag, belt, jewelry, gloves?
- Do you buy the best quality you can afford?
- Do your clothes bring out the best lines of your figure and minimize the bad ones?
- Are your shoes in good repair?
- Does your voice need toning down, or do you try to out-shout your friends?
- Do you smile often?
- Do you wash your hair at least every two weeks?
- Is your hair style really becoming to *you*, or is it just a copy of the latest style?
- Do you always cleanse your face thoroughly before going to bed?
- Does your make-up light up your face?
- Do you brush your teeth at least twice daily?
- Is your attitude always friendly?
- Are your hands and nails always ready for inspection?
- Does your slip show?
- Are your stocking seams straight?
- Does your posture give you poise?

Allow four marks for each "yes" answer. If your good grooming score is 80 or better, you have an attractive appearance. If your score falls below 80, you are not making the most of your assets. Consider carefully the points you lost marks on. Try to remember them in daily grooming, and soon those little minuses will have changed to benefit-bearing habits. V

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Roll up edge of dough to form a rim deep enough to contain filling.

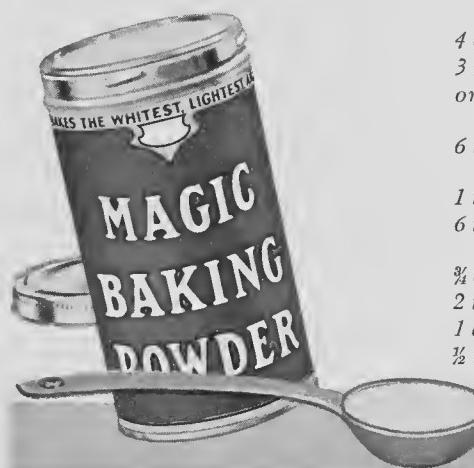


Make it mild or zesty by varying its herbs, cheeses and other ingredients.

MAGIC PIZZA PIE

Prepare the onion, sufficient old cheddar or process cheese slices to cover the pizza, wieners, shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese, and the olives.

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into a bowl. Make a well in the flour mixture and add cooking oil, milk and parsley; mix these liquids a little with mixing fork, then combine with flour mixture to form soft dough. Knead lightly for 10 seconds on waxed paper; pat into a ball and cover with another sheet of waxed paper. Roll out dough to an 11-inch circle; remove top sheet of paper. Turn over dough onto greased cookie sheet and peel off paper; turn up edge all around to form a deep rim. Spread dough with $\frac{1}{2}$ the tomato sauce. Sprinkle sauce with *orégano* and onion; cover with sliced cheese. Arrange wieners over the cheese slices and spread with remaining tomato sauce. Sprinkle shredded cheese over mixture and top with thin slices of stuffed olives. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 20 minutes. Serve hot. Yield — 6 to 8 servings.



$\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely-chopped onion
Old cheddar or process cheese slices
4 wieners, sliced diagonally
Shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese
4 or 5 stuffed olives, sliced
3 cups once-sifted pastry flour
or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon *orégano*



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